

Fact of Publication 'Amazing'

New Novel Exalting Passivity Stirs a Controversy in Russia

By Robert C. Toth

MOSCOW, May 24.—A short novel, "The House on the Embankment," by Yuri Trifonov, is creating the biggest stir here since Alexander Solzhenitsyn's "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich" appeared 14 years ago.

The 50,000-word novel was published in January in a magazine called Friendship of Peoples, and already that issue is a collector's item. It had cost 50 kopeks (66 cents) but now brings up to 30 rubles (\$40), on the black market, according to sources in the book-selling field.

Demand is so great that sometimes the book can be borrowed from a friend for only 24 hours. "I stayed up all night reading it," said a Soviet woman. Three members of a family read it through in one day.

Passiveness Pays Off

Libraries in Moscow say it is available in their reading rooms for all. But in at least two suburban towns that issue has been removed from the stacks. A

Global Talks Are Started By Socialists

By Juan de Onis

CARACAS, May 24 (UPI).—Western Europe's Social Democrats, led by Willy Brandt of West Germany and Mario Soares of Portugal, met here yesterday at the start of a "solidarity" conference with the beleaguered and, in some cases, exiled leaders of Latin America's democratic parties.

Romulo Betancourt, who restored democracy in Venezuela when he was president from 1958 to 1964, said in an opening statement, "Not much time will pass before Latin America recovers its democratic character."

But the roster of political figures participating in the four-day conference, organized by Venezuela's democratically elected government, was testimony to the decline of political freedoms and human rights under the military dictatorships now in control of all but four of Latin America's republics.

President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, speaking at the conference last night, avoided the controversial question of military regimes in Latin America. Instead, he emphasized the need for Europe's "progressive" parties to support international economic cooperation with the developing countries.

Goal Cited

"Without your decided and active cooperation we will not achieve the goal of modifying and overcoming relations that seriously damage the economies of the countries of the Third World," he said.

Mr. Brandt, who also addressed the opening session, said cooperation between the industrialized West and the developing countries would not succeed unless there was a more "just internal order" in the societies of developing countries.

Among those present were Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, founder of Peru's Popular Revolutionary Action party; Ricardo Balbin of Argentina's Radical party; and two exiled Chilean senators, Anacleto Sule of the Radical party and Aniceto Rodriguez of the Socialist party, who backed the late President Salvador Allende.

The delegates cheered the restoration of political rights in Portugal and Spain.

They gave a standing ovation to Mr. Soares and Felipe Gonzalez, leader of Spain's Socialist Workers' party.

Also participating were Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria and Premier Anker Jorgensen of Denmark.

librarian said it was "confiscated."

Its message is radical for a Soviet book: that passiveness pays off, now as under Stalin; that people rise in the Soviet system today, as in the late '40s, by passively standing aside, by showing amoral plasticity and avoiding firm stands on important issues.

"His gift was to be nobody," says an acquaintance of the novel's central figure, Glebov. "As I realized later, people who have the genius to be nobody go very far... are always successful."

"It is really amazing that this novel was published at all," said a Soviet literary figure, privately. "Mostly Trifonov has appeared in Novyi Mir (New World), which introduced Mr. Solzhenitsyn."

"Maybe the editor of Friendship of Peoples is very sick, as I heard, and doesn't care about the consequences. Maybe Glavlit (the censorship agency) doesn't look so closely at this magazine as at Novyi Mir... Maybe lots of things."

"Ideological Subversion"

Last month the Union of Writers in Moscow discussed the novel, and several speakers criticized Mr. Trifonov. One called the book "ideological subversion." This meeting, plus the confiscation reports, raised fears that Mr. Trifonov was in trouble.

But last week, four months after publication, the first review of the novel appeared in the press. Although distinctly chilly, the recognition in the Literary Gazette of the novel's existence suggests that the authorities have decided not to move against it or the author, however embarrassing the work is.

The review complained that Mr. Trifonov focused on the very comfortable life of high officials who lived and live in the "house on the embankment," a real apartment building across the river from the Kremlin. Such emphasis is "unjust," says the review, "because these famous people deserved to have such a comfortable life."

The review also accused Mr. Trifonov of being too objective. "We can't recognize the author's position," it complained. "He simply shows that life without any conclusion." Implicitly, Soviet writers should condemn the kind of opportunism shown by Glebov and virtually every other character in the book.

Although a work of fiction, the book may be partly autobiographical since Trifonov, now 50 years old and one of the most popular Soviet writers today, lived in the house as a boy, until his father, an Old Bolshevik from 1905 revolution days, was arrested and shot by Stalin's police in 1938.

Another coincidence, even more striking, is that Mr. Trifonov wrote a book called "Students" in 1950 which posed a very similar dilemma for the hero—to speak out or not, and for or against a professor accused of being a cosmopolitan.

The Correct Position

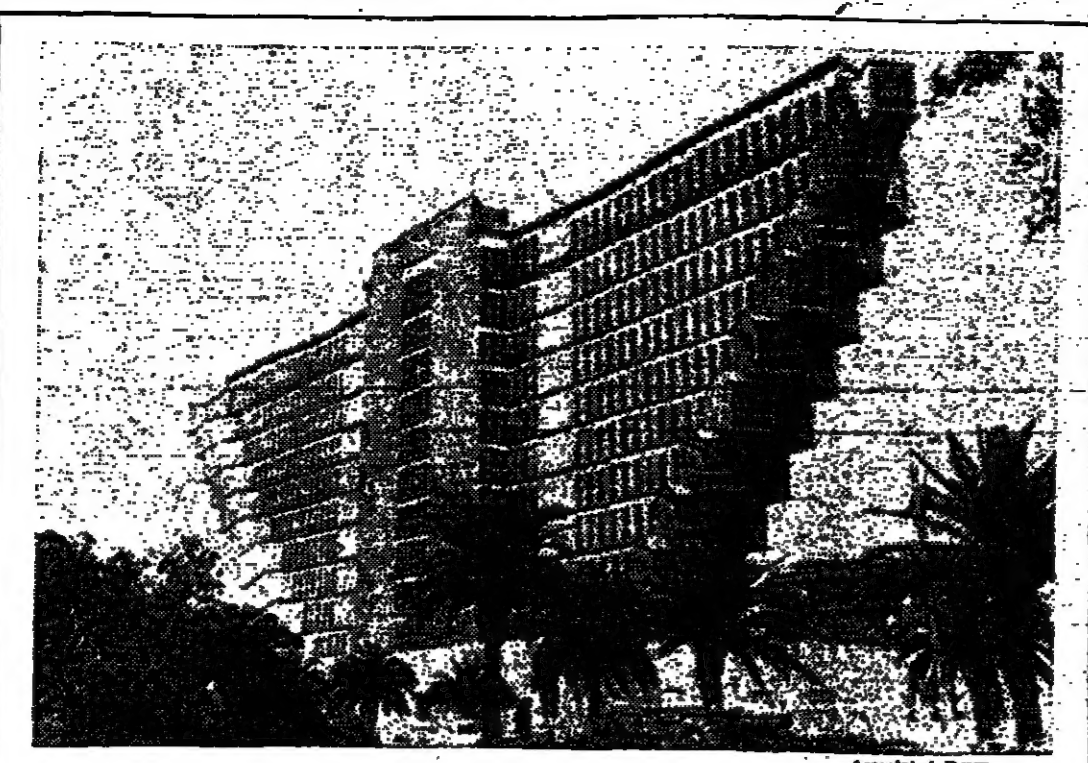
In the earlier work, the student hero publicly criticizes the professor, which is the officially correct position. Mr. Trifonov won the Stalin Prize for that novel.

But now, in "House," the student hero stands aside, does not attend the critical meeting even though the professor has helped him and he is in love with the professor's daughter.

Yet another twist is that the professor turns out to have risen to success himself on careers he helped destroy in much the same way his was now destroyed.

Young dissidents today see the novel not as history but as a contemporary work, since "the cult of personality" pervades the characters both in the flashbacks to Stalin's time and in the scenes from today.

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FUTURISTIC—With some of its rooms dangling in space, the Hotel du Lac, in the heart of Tunis, represents a conversation piece of modernist architecture.

News Analysis

War in Lebanon Dissolves The Arab World's '73 Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

cal, warlike policy in the Middle East, many ask, would it have taken this stand in Lebanon? "You don't think Assad wants a settlement?" asked an Arab skeptic of the militant rhetoric emanating from Damascus. "Do you think that a government that has decided to explore every inch of its territory for tourist possibilities is going to war?"

And so, Egypt and Syria present a paradox: still uneasy, apparently, for a public reconciliation, but both charting similar courses that seem destined for a negotiated settlement with Israel.

Feuds often turn on personalities. The surprising strength of the Jordanian-Syrian alliance is reportedly the fruit of the warm personal ties that have developed between President Assad and King Hussein, whose countries were at war in 1970.

Likewise, it seems that Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad just do not like each other very much—a piece of human chemistry that reflects, however fortuitously, the fraying claims of Egypt and Syria for political leadership in the Arab world.

Egypt, however, is extremely sensitized to the wishes of the Saudis, who make the influence of their enormous wealth felt

quietly, without bombast or polemic. "Sadat will come to Riyadh if the Saudis want him to," observed a Western diplomat.

The Syrians are also susceptible to economic pressures from the Saudis, though somewhat less so than the Egyptians.

But for Damascus, going to Riyadh was almost by definition something of a setback since Cairo has made it plain that it has no intention of renouncing the Sinai agreement that the Syrian media have attacked for nine months as a monumental betrayal.

And if Sinai was not to be discussed, some people asked, what could be? An agreement to tone down the Egyptian-Syrian propaganda war would ease things a bit. Already, there are signs this is happening anyway.

The search for a common understanding over Lebanon could lessen the killing in that battered little nation—though if the Syrians and the Israelis are left out, the situation could remain explosive.

As always, the Palestinian issue hovers, unspoken, over the question of Arab unity. Sinai did not include the Palestinians, which is a reason they denounced it. Now the Palestinians, rightly or wrongly, feel the pressure for a negotiated settlement coming from Syria.

In Lebanon, the guerrilla movement is itself a reflection of major currents in the Arab world—and therefore hard put to come to an agreement over future negotiations. George Habash, the Marxist Palestinian chief, applauded Mr. Arafat when he took on the Syrians; he just as swiftly attacked the rapprochement between Mr. Arafat's el-Fatah and Cairo.

It is a commonly held view that there will be no peace in the Middle East until there is something resembling Arab unity.

Arab unity, it would seem, would have to emerge from a consensus on the twinned issues of the Palestinians and Israel. That is distant, both among the Arab states and within the guerrilla movement itself, even though the two pivotal countries, Egypt and Syria, seem to be on the same track.

But unless the Lebanese bloodletting—both cause and effect of Arab differences—is halted, there are plenty of opportunities for the rivalries of differing regimes and ideologies to play themselves out on the gutted streets of Beirut.

Kosygin to the Mideast

MOSCOW, May 24 (UPI).—Premier Alexei Kosygin is to pay an official visit to Iraq and Syria, the Soviet Union announced today.

A brief announcement in the Communist party newspaper Pravda said that Mr. Kosygin would go to Iraq at the end of the month at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party, the Revolution Command Council and the Iraqi government.

A later dispatch by the press agency Tass said that he would visit Syria on an official, friendly basis early next month.

Waldheim Going To Syria To Seek A Troop Mandate

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 24 (AP).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will go to Damascus tomorrow seeking to negotiate Syria's consent for a renewal of the mandate of the United Nations buffer force on the Golan Heights.

Israel has already agreed to extend Mr. Waldheim's authority to maintain the international force of about 1,200 men, which runs out at the end of this month.

Arab diplomatic sources said here yesterday that Syria would go along with another six-month extension of the peace force "without much fuss."

"It's gesture politics as usual," said a Western diplomat. "The Syrians want to demonstrate that they don't approve of the status quo and that they are still working to further the Palestinian cause."

In Jerusalem, senior officials said that Israel may refuse to extend the life of the UN force if Syria attaches political conditions to its agreement. Israeli radio reported that President Ford has informed the Israeli Cabinet that the United States would also reject any Syrian demands for concessions.

Egypt Plans Atom Blast To Dig Canal

CAIRO, May 24 (AP).—Egypt is seeking International Atomic Energy Agency approval for a peaceful nuclear explosion to dig a canal for a hydroelectric project in the Western Desert, according to Ministry of Power Under Secretary Maher Abaza.

It would be the first such explosion in a nonnuclear nation and the second after the Soviet Union's Kama-Pechora Canal, which is currently under construction.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are aware of Egypt's request to the agency, Mr. Abaza said in an interview.

A team of agency experts spent a week here last month to study the proposal. A follow-up Egyptian mission went to agency headquarters in Vienna last weekend for more talks.

Egypt wants to use the explosion in construction of its \$1.4-billion hydroelectric project in the Qattara Depression, in the Western Desert because it would save time and money, Mr. Abaza said.

Save Seven Years

Traditional methods to dig a 50-mile-long canal from the Mediterranean to the below-sea-level depression would cost \$400 million, he said. A nuclear explosion would reduce the amount by one-third and save about seven years of work, he added.

He could not say which country would provide the nuclear devices. Egypt will accept IAEA supervision once the agency approves application of the nuclear device, Mr. Abaza said.

The desert remoteness of the unpopulated site, 200 miles from Cairo and 150 miles from Alexandria—made the idea practical, "and, in any case, all the needed safeguards will be provided," the official said.

He added that Egypt hopes construction can start in two years and be complete by 1985, when the country's power needs will be greater.

Le Monde Assails Bid by Giscard

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—The independent newspaper Le Monde today severely criticized President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for his offer to send French troops to maintain a cease-fire in Lebanon.

The least that can be said is that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's initiative, it well intentioned, has been badly prepared," the newspaper commented in a front-page editorial headed "Unpreparedness."

Le Monde said that the reaction to the proposal had been almost unanimously negative in Beirut and in the Arab world.

The surprising thing is that the president of the republic did not anticipate these reactions, or did not at least guard himself against them by consulting widely, but discreetly, those concerned before making such an important gesture," the newspaper said.

Greece, Turkey To Hold Regular Talks on Disputes

OSLO, May 24 (UPI).—Greece and Turkey have pledged to maintain regular contacts at government level to try to solve the Cyprus problem and other issues straining their relations.

The two ministers have decided to use every opportunity in the future to meet again," said a communiqué issued after four hours of talks Saturday between Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Ismet Caglayangil.

The meeting, held after the two-day spring conference of NATO's Council of Ministers, was the second of its kind between the two nations. Following the council's winter meeting in Brussels last December, they held their first contact since the 1974 Cyprus crisis, which almost plunged Greece and Turkey into war.

The communiqué said that Greek and Turkish experts would meet next month to continue discussions on the off-shore continental shelf in the Aegean Sea, which is dotted with Greek islands but is the object of Turkish jurisdictional claims.

Both sides also agreed to maintain efforts to solve their dispute over Aegean airspace.

Bomb Heav in Kuwait

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Military Triumph Was North Vietnam's Goal Hanoi General Says It Barred Peace Pa

BANGKOK, May 24 (UPI).—North Vietnam never intended to negotiate an end to the war, according to the Hanoi general credited with planning and leading last year's winning offensive.

"Obviously, the main blow to end revolutionary warfare should always be a military one," Gen. Van Tien Dung wrote in the latest installment of his book-length article on how he won the Vietnam war. The installments are being published in the official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan.

The four-star general and member of the 11-man North Vietnamese Politburo said that the decision to launch last year's offensive was a political one.

But after the decision was made, he wrote, the task of "liberating" South Vietnam became purely military.

The latest installments of Gen. Dung's memoirs of the offensive indicate how much control was exercised by North Vietnam over the battle in the South.

In addition to Gen. Dung, at least three other members of the North Vietnamese Politburo were in South Vietnam to direct both the fighting and the consolidation of Communist power in captured areas.

Among them were Le Duc Tho, No. 6 Politburo member and former chief Paris negotiator; Tran Quoc Hoan, No. 10 man in the Politburo, who was in charge of consolidating power, and Pham Hung, the No. 4 Politburo member in overall charge of operations in the South for the Communist party.

Entertaining, Informative

As with the case of earlier installments of his history of the offensive, Gen. Dung's latest writings are entertaining as well as informative, a change from the usual dry treatises by North Vietnamese leaders.

Among points made by Gen. Dung in his article were:

- North Vietnamese forces scooped up for use all usable war material captured from the Saigon military forces, including cargo planes, tanks and heavy artillery.
- Saigon prisoners often were pressed into service behind the front lines. Gen. Dung tells the story of a North Vietnamese division commander who spotted two soldiers repairing a truck. Noting their unilitary appearance, the general called: "Hey, you two, when did you come from? Since when do you wear civilian dress so slovenly and disgracefully?" To which one of the men replied, "We're POWs, sir."
- There was no coordination between Viet Cong guerrilla forces around Saigon and the advancing North Vietnamese troops until the last days of the war. Gen. Dung credits the guerrillas with bravery, but indicates that they were of little use in the final battles.
- Tough South Vietnamese resistance at Xuan Loc, 35 miles northeast of Saigon, from April 12 to 30 was unexpected and slowed the Communist advance. Gen. Dung says that he switched battle tactics during the fight for the town from direct assault to encirclement, permitting other divisions to bypass Xuan Loc.

When the battle for Saigon was set, in late April, Gen. Dung said that he had 15 divisions on the front line against only five in the Saigon army.

Displaying a humanitarian side, as well as military experience,

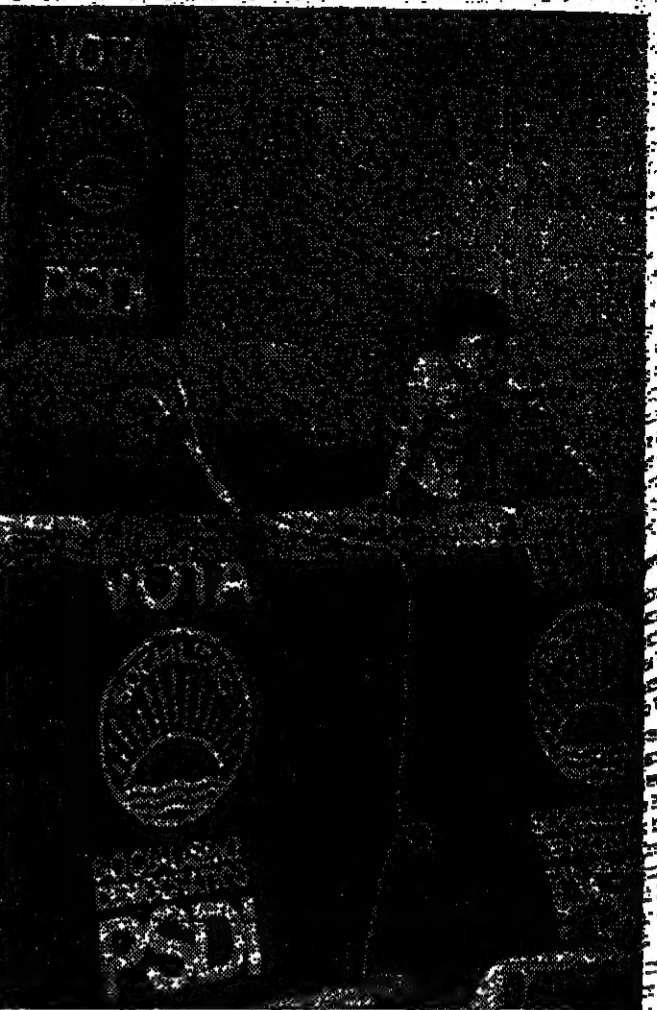
Gen. Dung said that he wanted to "avoid a long battle for the capital in order to spare the lives of civilians."

He worked out a plan, he said, whereby his forces would overrun the Saigon army outside the capital, preventing defenders from retreating into the city and staging a last-ditch battle.

Meanwhile, he said, strike forces were formed to attack major targets in Saigon and to rescue the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese military team stationed inside Tan Son Nhut Airport.

For the Americans, Gen. Dung had contempt. "The U.S. in fact, the Saigon government quickly brought into full their saving point—fleeing."

And he had words to pour on the Vietnamese who fled country last year, said who are thinking about returning. "We deeply hated those who deliberately followed the Americans; forgot all the moral principles of the Vietnamese; and completely forgot their homeland," the general said.



PROMISING—What appears to be a member of the section of the Italian Social Democratic party took floor during a break of a meeting of the party in Rome.

Italian, Once a NATO General, Running on Communist Tick

(Continued from Page 1)

general staff of the air force from 1958 to 1960, when he became the inspector general of the armed forces. From 1963 to 1966, he served in Washington as the Italian member of the Alliance's Military Committee, one of the most sensitive in the organization. Then, from 1966 to 1968, he served as deputy supreme allied commander in Europe for nuclear affairs, first in Paris and then in Brussels.

Gen. Paoli, who speaks good English, said there should be no worry about his past socialist military secrets.

"I say material matters," he said, "but it was that sensitive. There are that many secrets around."

In campaigning, he said, would stress several things. Among them, he added, he would stress several things. Among them, he added, he would stress several things. Among them, he added, he would stress several things.

126 Cambodians Are Set to Return

PARIS, May 24 (AP).—A group of 126 Cambodian refugees, including more than 70 servicemen, announced here today that it was returning to Cambodia. A first group of 45 was to leave Paris tomorrow via Peking for Phnom Penh.

Among the refugees were 55 navy officers and sailors who charged that they were "forcibly evacuated by reactionary generals" the day Phnom Penh fell to the Khmer Rouge forces, April 17, 1975, and were "packed in camps" in the United States.

There were also 15 air force officers and men and several army officers. "The civilians included a former provincial governor, doctors and students."

Costa Gomes Urged to Run

LISBON, May 24 (Reuters).—Supporters of President Francisco de Costa Gomes pressed on today with plans to make him a candidate in next month's presidential elections despite his declaration on Friday that he would not run.

A committee that favors his candidacy continued to collect the 750 signatures needed under the electoral law and one of his supporters said it had presented Gen. Costa Gomes, 61, with a petition asking him to run in the June 27 election.

"President Costa Gomes was very touched by the request," he said. It was not definite that the President would not run, he added.

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Chief of Staff Drains Fire Signs of Dissension Appear Among Aides in White House

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, May 24 (NYT).—Under the pressure of President Ford's up and down and political fortunes, cracks of dissension have appeared in the White House staff.

At the center of the dissension is Richard Cheney, the White House staff coordinator, and the small group of young men who work with him in regulating whom Mr. Ford sees, what the President reads, where he goes, what he does, the kind of ideas that reach him and the way those ideas are translated into policy.

Mr. Cheney, 35, who replaced his mentor, Donald Rumsfeld, last winter as chief of staff, is a low-key former political scientist who runs the White House in a relaxed, informal manner. He is almost universally well-liked by members of the White House staff. They regard him as extremely bright, hard-working and conscientious.

But some senior presidential aides and advisers, and some other high administration officials, recently have been complaining, without allowing themselves to be identified, that the staff is inept and inefficient and that those who run it are too immature for the responsibility involved as well as politically naive.

Competing Factions
The criticism began to arise after the string of primary election losses suffered by Mr. Ford, but it reflects long-simmering antagonisms among competing factions in the White House.

Some of this criticism is coming from old associates of the President who were with him before he became President and who came with him to the White House. There have also been complaints from aides and advisers of Mr. Ford who are not now officially serving in the administration.

Shortly before Mr. Ford's primary victories in Michigan and Maryland, an old associate complained bitterly that mistakes by the White House staff could cause the President to lose his chance for a full term in office.

A medium-level White House aide, who had also worked in the Nixon White House, said that Mr. Cheney's operation was a lot more relaxed and pleasant than that conducted by H.R. Haldeman, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. or, for that matter, by Mr. Rumsfeld. "But sometimes I wish that we had some of the old Haldeman discipline back," the aide said. "These days, things are hardly ever ready on time, and the staff work is often sloppy and incomplete. There are just too many mistakes."

Policies of NSC
A more serious criticism of the staff operation made by some senior aides and other administration officials is that it has not been able to impose discipline on the activities and policies of the National Security Council staff, which is headed by Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft and, in the view of most of those in the White House, still controlled by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Recently, some of the President's advisers criticized the White House staff operation for permitting Mr. Kissinger to make a trip to Africa on the eve of critical primary elections in several conservative states.

Not all of the longtime Ford associates harbor grievances against Mr. Cheney. An aide said, "You can't judge on the basis of age. I give Dick very high marks for the way he is running the White House. Don't forget, Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence when he was only 33."

Political Process
This aide attributed the attacks on Mr. Cheney, in part at least, to the fact that Mr. Cheney ran the one "pipeline" for political communications in and out

of the White House and that many of the President's other advisers felt shut out of the political process. Despite his relative youth, Mr. Cheney has had reasonably wide experience in government. The holder of a master's degree in political science, he served on the staff of Gov. Warren Knowles of Wisconsin and of Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis.

He also served as deputy to Mr. Rumsfeld, now defense secretary, when Mr. Rumsfeld was successively head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, counselor to President Richard Nixon, director of the Cost of Living Council and later counselor and staff director for Mr. Ford.

Mr. Cheney was the only person Mr. Ford considered for the chief of staff's job when Mr. Rumsfeld left.

Mr. Cheney's key aides include the following men: • James Connor, 36, who is staff secretary and secretary to the Cabinet. As staff secretary he controls the flow of all paper, such as policy papers, draft legislation and communications from officials in the executive branch, into the Oval Office. As Cabinet secretary, he convenes and prepares agendas for Cabinet meetings and coordinates Cabinet White House matters.

• Jerry Jones, also 36, is in charge of the President's schedule. He arranges who sees the President and when and where the President goes. In effect, he is in charge of the President's time. A former businessman and management consultant, and a Harvard Business School grad-



Richard Cheney

uate, Mr. Jones had been head of the White House personnel office and a staff member of former Mr. Nixon's campaign committee in 1972.

• David Gergen, 34, a lawyer, is regarded as the idea man in Mr. Cheney's staff operation. Although he has some speech-writing responsibilities, his job entails the transformation of ideas into workable actions or programs for the President.

• Michael Reouli-David, 37, recently joined Mr. Cheney's operation—it is called "the Cheney gang"—by some—with the title of special counsel to the President. Also a lawyer, he is the troubleshooter of the group, being assigned to work on issues with a high priority. He worked in the Department of Transportation in the Johnson administration and served on Mr. Nixon's Domestic Council staff.

Critics of the group point out that they all served in the Nixon administration. Mr. Cheney and his aides are aware of the mounting criticism of the way the White House is operating but, as one of them said, they regard it as "part of the game."

"It may not be as efficient as the staff machine that Haldeman created for Nixon," the aide said. "But don't forget, that efficient machine dragged Nixon right over the cliff and nearly destroyed the country."



FOX TROTTER—President Ford does a few fast steps at oldsters' dance in California.

Miss Quinlan Lives Without Respirator Aid

U.K. Study Calls Home Care Valid for Some Heart Attacks

By Joseph F. Sullivan

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Karen Quinlan, who has been in a coma for 13 months, has been breathing without the aid of a mechanical respirator for more than four days at St. Clare's Hospital in Denerville, N.J., and has been moved from the intensive care unit to a private room, according to persons close to the case.

Attending physicians who have been "weaning" Miss Quinlan from the respirator for longer and longer periods during the last three weeks, made the decision a few days ago to move the 21-year-old woman over the weekend if she was still breathing on her own after her latest disconnection from the machine last week.

She has passed this test, according to the sources, and was moved Saturday night. She is expected to be reconnected to the machine if she gets into difficulties.

'Vegetative State'
The young woman's medical prognosis has not changed, however, according to the sources. She is still described as in a "chronic vegetative state," which means she can never recover her ability to function as a thinking human being.

However, if the mechanical respirator is no longer needed to sustain Miss Quinlan's breathing—and this is still not certain—then the infusion of high-calorie food formulas and the use of antibiotics may come in for further medical debate.

The Quinlans had asked the court for permission to remove "all extraordinary means" that sustained their daughter's vital bodily functions without offering her any chance of recovery.

The State Supreme Court ruled March 31 that the family had the right to seek discontinuance of the respirator that was thought to be sustaining her life, if the attending physicians and an ethics committee or similar body at the hospital agreed that there was "no reasonable possibility" that she would recover to a "cognitive, sapient state."

If the respirator becomes no more than a symbol of the "extraordinary care" being given the woman, the parents could ask for removal of other extraordinary life-sustaining procedures if the doctors and hospital committee agree that Miss Quinlan's case is hopeless.

Home care is "a proper form of treatment" for many persons who have suffered heart attacks, according to a study conducted over a four-year period in four British cities.

The team of doctors who performed the research said the findings "justify home care of many patients with acute" heart attacks, particularly men between the ages of 60 and 70 years who do not suffer medical complications during the first few hours after the attack.

The British researchers' conclusion was based on a follow-up study among 1,895 men who suffered heart attacks in Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth and Torquay, England, from 1968 to 1969. Women were excluded from the study because home care for most would have been difficult for a variety of social reasons.

An Experiment
An experiment involved 454 of the 1,895 heart-attack victims. The 454 men were examined at various intervals for up to one year after they had been treated for their attacks.

The research team found that the death rate 28 days after the attack was 12 per cent for those treated at home and 14 per cent for those treated in a hospital. After a year, the corresponding figures were 20 and 27 per cent.

The team, headed by Dr. H. G. Mather of Southmead Hospital in Bristol, said the death rates compared favorably with those reported from other medical centers.

"On average, older patients and those without initial hypertension (low blood pressure) fare rather better under home care," the doctors said in a report in a recent issue of the British Medical Journal. The doctors said the new report confirmed and extended preliminary findings that they reported in the same journal in 1971.

The doctors controlled the ex-

periment by dividing the patients into groups with similar factors such as age and past medical history of heart attacks. Then the doctors contrasted the results of the treatment, which differed primarily in the setting—hospital or home.

Selection of the setting was made on a random basis if the patients or their doctors did not express a preference when medical attention for the attack was first sought and if other conditions did not inhibit the selection.

Those patients sent to the hospital were treated in a coronary care unit during the initial portion of their hospital stay.

Patients treated at home were transferred to the hospital if their condition changed. The diagnoses of the patients treated in a hospital and at home were confirmed by a member of the research team who took blood samples and electrocardiograms.

The new report was published at a time when the costs of heart disease—the No. 1 killer in this country—and other medical conditions have soared to the point where politicians and government officials are seeking ways to find less expensive therapies, and when critics say U.S. residents are over-treated.

60 Throw Firebombs At French University

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—A crowd of youths hurled gasoline bombs inside the art department at Montpellier University today to force postponement of examinations.

About 60 helmeted youths, who oppose educational reforms, stormed into a lecture hall as an examination was about to start, throwing Molotov cocktails and causing serious damage. Police fired tear gas to bring them under control and made several arrests.

Admits There's More Than He Thought

West Point Head Orders Cheating Probe

By James Feron

WEST POINT, N.Y., May 24 (NYT).—The superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, Lt. Gen. Sidney Berry, acknowledged yesterday that cheating at West Point was more widespread than previously indicated.

In an official statement, Gen. Berry announced the formation of an internal review panel of officers and cadets to study "new evidence" that he said was recently developed by faculty members in the electrical engineering department.

Many of the 48 cadets who have been formally charged with improper collaboration on an engineering examination in March said that "hundreds" actually had been involved, but that the academy was fearful of the publicity accompanying a wider inquiry.

Yesterday's statement, released by a West Point spokesman, appears to confirm the cadets' charges. It also tends to support the action of Army lawyers on the post requesting an investigation of West Point's handling of its cheating scandal.

No Outside Inquiry

The lawyers' request for an outside inquiry was rejected by Secretary of the Army Martin Hoffmann last week, although he said such an investigation might be useful "in the future."

A total of 823 cadets, all second-classmen or juniors, had taken the engineering examination, which was to have been completed in the barracks. Faculty members became aware of the cheating when one cadet admitted it in a signed footnote.

Comparisons were made of examination papers within sections, or classes, and within and

among second-classmen in the same cadet companies, presumably, including roommates. Faculty members now are reviewing all 823 papers, a task that a spokesman said will entail more than 320,000 "possible pairings."

Names Given

The "new evidence" of more widespread cheating apparently surfaced, the spokesman indicated, when the new investigation initiated by Gen. Berry focused on members of clubs, sports

teams and other groups spanning cadet company lines.

This line of inquiry had been suggested in published interviews of cadets more than a month ago. Since then, accused cadets have given their lawyers names of others they cheated with but who have remained uninvestigated.

The code, which states that "a cadet will not lie, cheat or steal or tolerate those who do," is administered at its earliest and most crucial stages by cadet honor committee members, who have been increasingly accused of abuse and favoritism.

Facing expulsion, the only penalty for violation of the honor code, the accused cadets have made additional charges, including statements alleging cadet honor board jury tampering, which they intended to use in their defense before officer appeal boards beginning Friday.

Soviet Maneuvers Planned Near Finland

MOSCOW, May 24 (Reuters).—Soviet land and air forces will go on maneuvers next month in areas close to the Finnish border, the Soviet Defense Ministry announced today.

It was the second time this year that the Soviet Union had given advance notice of war games in a border area, in accordance with a clause in last year's Helsinki European security conference.

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About Entertainers' Work Under Nazis

Paris Theaters Drop a Film on Occupation

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, May 24 (NYT).—French singers and artists who continued working through the Nazi occupation of World War II have come under critical scrutiny in a controversial documentary film that was withdrawn after a run of only nine days.

Since its withdrawal, apparently in response to a single act of intimidation, interest in the film, "Chantons Sous l'Occupation" ("Singing Under the Occupation"), has greatly increased. The movie was enthusiastically received during its showings, but some aspects of it were denounced in the press as demagogic or reeking of witch hunts.

The film's run was canceled May 7, a few minutes after five young men and an older one wearing a hood entered one of the eight theaters where the documentary was being shown, opened a paper bag, sprinkled seats with flour, threw one stench bomb and a couple of eggs and set off a few firecrackers.

Last week, an organization calling itself the Revolution Commando of the Christian Occident claimed responsibility for the raid in statements sent to the press. It warned that it would stop any movie "offensive to the memory of our dead."

clearly questions the patriotism of those singers, actors, artists, playwrights and filmmakers who continued providing entertainment as the swastika flew over Paris, propaganda broadcasts in French were beamed from the Paris radio, and billboards announced the executions of resistance fighters.

The film recalled that while the war was going on, Maurice Chevalier and Charles Trenet were singing about Gay Paris. Edith Piaf was singing about love, Sacha Guitry was acting in comedies and his own films, Paul Claudel and Jean-Paul Sartre were putting on plays and Jean Cocteau was attending galas alongside the members of Paris's smart set.

The film's director, André Halimi, a newspaper editor, produced his documentary from newsreels, movies made in France during the occupation and still photos from Nazi and other archives, interspersing that material with interviews. Those interviewed included Manouche, a nightclub entertainer, who declared it natural for artists to continue working and having fun, and Albert Naud, a lawyer and resistance hero, who denounced the artists.

Mr. Halimi seemed to suggest the conclusion that singers who

just continued singing might be excused but that those who mingled with the occupiers and thereby got rich should not. But all of them, he appeared to say, gave comfort to the enemy.

Anatole Dauman, producer of the film, said in a conversation that he was suing the movie house chain for breach of contract and was trying simultaneously to have the documentary put back on the program in Paris. Twenty movie houses in the provinces, he said, are planning to run the picture as scheduled.

Mr. Dauman, who has produced works by Robert Bresson, Jean-Luc Godard and Alain Resnais, said he would suggest to theaters showing the film that they ask for police protection.

Mr. Halimi ended his documentary of singing artists with four harrowing shots from Alain Resnais's concentration camp picture, "Night and Fog."

For this, the film was sharply attacked as demagogic, notably in the mass-circulation newspaper France-Sol.

Witch Hunt
The conservative Figaro saw evidence of a witch hunt in the film's listing of the entertainers and others who continued to work during the occupation.

It took until 1969 for the sensitive subject of life under the



Charles Trenet

German occupation to be candidly examined in a movie, Marcel Ophüls's epochal 270-minute documentary, "The Sorrow and the Pity." At the time, the film came under attack both from leftist quarters as unduly stressing collaboration, and from rightists complaining that the issue had long been settled.

Seine Fish Dying

PARIS, May 24 (Reuters).—Thousands of fish have died from a lack of oxygen in the Seine River, now far below its normal level in some areas because of prolonged dry weather.

Paris Trial of Separatist Leader Arouses the Island of Corsica

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 24 (NYT).—The Corsican people sense that this trial is theirs, the physician from Bastia quietly tells the Paris judge.

When Dr. Edmond Simeoni went on trial a week ago on charges of leading a revolt against the government of France, a general strike paralyzed Corsica, which has been French since it was captured from the Genoan Republic in 1768.

Church bells tolled and bonfires, the ancient symbol of revolt, were lit on the hill-sides.

Dr. Simeoni is a spare man of 41 with dark hair and a handsome, somewhat sardonic face. As he defends his actions as leader of a group of Corsicans who seized a vineyard Aug. 22, four gendarmes stand guard near the witness box with their automatic pistols.

Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski sent in a large force to dislodge the Corsican separatists, and two gendarmes were killed in the exchange of gunfire.

Dr. Simeoni and the seven others on trial with him are not charged with responsibility in the deaths. They are accused instead of leading a revolt against the government.

Security Court Hears Charges of Revolt

The highly charged political character of the case is emphasized by the type of court in which it is being heard. It is the State Security Court created specially in 1963 after repeated assassinations aimed against President Charles de Gaulle.

France, says Dr. Simeoni's lawyer Raymond Filippi, has the "sad privilege" of being the only major democratic country to have such a court, and he attacks its competence. Five judges sit on the bench, two of them military officers.

Corsican Patriots

A committee "For the Support of Imprisoned Corsican Patriots" has been formed in Paris, another illustration of the explosive political nature of the case. The trial is expected to last three weeks.

The vineyard that was seized in August was in the village of Aleria on the flat portion of the east coast of the island. It belonged to a former Algerian settler in Algeria. The action was intended to draw attention to non-proven fraudulent transactions by the former Algerian resident, which had the effect, Simeoni said, of throwing many small Corsican wine growers into debt.

But more generally it was a

move to protest what many islanders felt was economic, social and cultural discrimination by the authorities in Paris.

An Issue of Power
Corsica has a distinct sense of identity as other regions of France such as Brittany. Many islanders say they feel themselves in a state of colonization by Paris.

In essence, the issue is to what extent the highly centralized French government will cede regional powers. Administratively, Corsica is broken into two departments of Metropolitan France.

Last year, the autonomist movement on the island addressed a message to the United Nations calling for "internal autonomy within the French Republic."

Among the more specific complaints of the autonomists are depopulation of the island because of the lack of economic opportunity for young people and the failure of the state to build a university or even to recognize the Corsican dialect of Italian.

"Men of Dialogue"
"We are not extremists," Dr. Simeoni told the court. "We are men of dialogue, when we are given the chance."

He said he had committed a "grave error" in believing that

the seizure of the Aleria vineyard would be treated by the government as a "limited operation."

Never, he added, did he expect the authorities to react violently by throwing in hundreds of special troops and even armor. Into the attack against the small band of Corsicans he had taken control of the farm house.

"We were cornered," he said. "The choice was either to let face or our lives. It was impossible for us to withdraw."

Priest Slain, 2d Hurt in Cathedral in Chad

N'DJAMENA, Chad, May 24 (AP).—A French priest was slain and a second was wounded by a snail-welder-attacker in the Roman Catholic Cathedral here yesterday, just after the priests celebrated mass. Police captured the alleged killer after firing several shots into the cathedral.

The slain priest was identified as the Rev. de Glausens, a Jesuit. The national radio said he formerly was a French civil servant and the governor of a region in central Chad that is now a scene of increasing rebel activity.

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Hour Diary

We Cross the Sound Barrier
—And Nobody Feels a Thing

By Parke Fulham

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI). For someone who first crossed the Atlantic in 10 days on an early Concorde back in the 1970s, the thought of making the same journey in four hours is, to it mildly, daunting.

But it is a beautiful Monday at Paris de Gaulle Airport, there an aircraft waiting that is named Washington though years a disturbing resemblance to the paper gliders of grade-school days, and Concorde Capt. Pierre Duval is patiently answering questions.

And it is clear we are off to good start. The final question, asked by Morgan Joseph of the Washington Post, brings Capt. Duval to attention.

What's the date of your flight?" asks Mrs. Joseph.

Feb. 27, 1975," replies the captain, arching a brow in good style.

Good," says Mrs. Joseph. "I'm a Pirece, and Pirece are travelers."

And, looking cool, vanishes the aircraft.

The other passengers, musing astrology, file into the Concorde's narrow fuselage, pushing seats and shedding jackets. We are 80 of us on board: 10 women, 10 VIPs and 60 paying customers, and 6 crew members soothe us.

Comfortable Enough

The seats are comfortable enough, a bit cramped for one tall, but pleasingly upholstered in alternate shades of blue and deep brown. A blue net covers the floor and the rail decor is stark: Off-white functional.

02: The engines start to hum up and we pull away from the tarmac. The taxiing seems routine: In the air, we could be covered the stretch between Paris and the coast in the same amount of time.

03: We're off the ground, but a bit nosily. I've entered "107 takeoff," how we move up fast to about 40,000 feet, still at subsonic speed, before we cross the French coast near Le Havre, we passengers brace for the sound barrier.

04: The cabin indicator reads Mach 1, and we have crossed the sound barrier, and nobody feels a thing.

Moscow Writers Elect

As Union Head

MOSCOW, May 24 (Reuters). Mikhail Lukonin, who writes poems on patriotic themes, has been elected first secretary of the Moscow branch of the Writers Union.

He succeeds Sergei Smirnov, a militant writer on war themes, who died in March. After being his career under the influence of futurist poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, Mr. Lukonin, 58, tried a more orthodox style.

body felt a thing. Instant lewdness is assuaged by nimble stewardesses bearing large draughts of scotch. We are still climbing and as we near our cruising altitude of 46,000 feet, the sky's bright blue darkens perceptibly. The coast has vanished: Below are thin white clouds.

1445: The Mach counter rises steadily... Mach 1.74, 1.76, 1.78... and lunch begins to arrive. Harassed steward slides laden hors d'oeuvre trays under noses. Paté with truffles, smoked salmon, lobster, caviar, asparagus and so forth. Seat mate, just in from Moscow, confides that the caviar is not up to Soviet standards. My hopeful glances at his portions, however, get no response. Later, he passes on some asparagus.

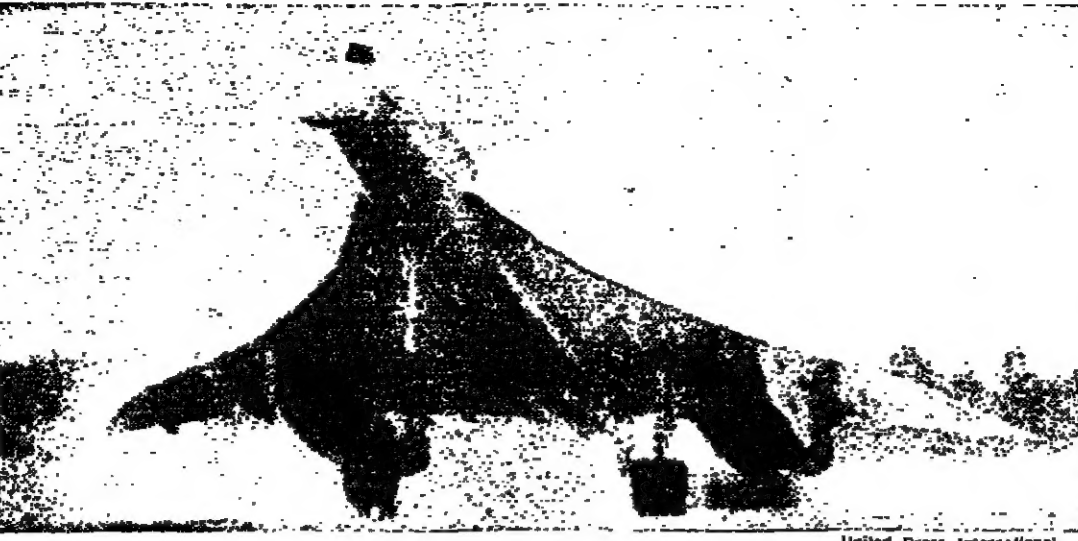
Uncle Hostesses

1505: Starters finished, seat mate and I have time for close inspection of stewardesses. Good looking, yes, but the uniforms are oddly clumpy—dresses of blue and silver stripes, loose fitting, long belted. Uncharacteristically uncliché, we agree.

1508: Our captain speaks: Explaining that we are not going to hit Mach 2 as scheduled because we have run into warmer-than-expected air. We press for clearer explanation, get none. Feel portfolio... the plastic is hot. Hummm.

1510: We finally hit Mach 2 and though the ports are still warm, everyone relaxes. Air France guards its little mysteries. Someone suggests they add a drumroll trumpet flourish when sound barrier is next pierced. Dig into main dish, a stuffed loin of veal with homardine sauce (yes, homardine) accompanied by a rice aspic. And then dessert... a raspberry cake and fresh strawberries. The strawberries are the berries, but the class of the meal is clearly the starters.

1535: Lunch over, the press emerges from its lair and prowls the straighter areas of the fuselage. Little of interest: No one, for instance, to match British Airways' splendid weirdo on its first Bahrain flight in March.



Air France Concorde SST landing at Dulles International Airport at Washington.

Speaking of BA, the captain tells us we're 11 miles behind the British Concorde. Why are we second? It seems the British feel Concorde's Concorde got enough publicity in Washington last Monday. Air France agreed, evidently.

Questions, Profiles

1610: Newfoundland off to starboard, says the captain. Clouds off to starboard, say we. The parade up and down the narrow aisles continues. Television and publicity people thrust cameras into faces, ask crisp questions, show best profiles. Passengers photograph each other. No one autographs hounds: Solemn Frenchmen ask everyone—staff, passengers, even newsmen—for signatures. Staff tidying up amid chaos.

1650: Cape Cod appears to starboard and we begin to decelerate... then Long Island, the New Jersey beaches.

1725: We're down to about 10,000 feet and well below Mach 1, and circling. It's half an hour to landing time, roughly, and my guess is that Maryland is straight down. Fellow reporter asks steward how much ahead of time we are. "Not at all," he says.

1749: We land, touching off a round of applause from the rear section. (Bless pressmen do not applaud.) The British aircraft has landed minutes ahead of us and the two planes taxi toward the Dulles terminal, ending up nose to nose and the passengers are decanted into Dulles buses.

We glance outside to see the expected protesters and instead see simply people. Thousands of people, all looking slightly overfed (it's clear we're in the U.S.). We exit buses, make way through terminal, see more and more people. I ask spectators why everyone's here. "To see the Concorde land," they say.

A television reporter thrusts a mike into my face, asks for three quick words as opinion. "For a limited market," I say, "superb."

But as I look at (thousands around the airport, the flocks of autos parked on the grass margins along the airport roads, I am beginning to wonder just how limited that market is.

Regime Calls It a Failure

120,000 Workers Stage a Strike in Greece

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, May 24.—An estimated 120,000 workers staged a nationwide strike today to protest a government bill that would restrict unions' right to call walkouts. The stoppage disrupted air travel, road traffic in cities and telecommunications, but it had little impact in other sectors, the government said.

"Less than 10 per cent of the total labor force" of 1.3 million unionized workers participated in the first day of a 48-hour strike called by unions outside the General Confederation of Labor, a government spokesman said.

The General Confederation of Labor opposed the strike, saying the bill should be opposed by democratic means. The government had denounced the walkout as an attempt to undermine the democracy set up by the return to parliamentary government in 1974.

The bill before Parliament would ban politically motivated strikes and all walkouts not authorized by legal trade unions. It would require 15 days' notice on all strike action against public utilities and hospitals. It would provide penalties for violations and protection for workers refusing to strike.

"It appears that the effort to paralyze the country through a general strike movement has failed," the government spokesman said today.

Authorities said the walkout was a major success only among telephone and telegraph employees, Greek staffs of foreign airlines and workers of the Athens Electric Streetcar Co.

Emerging Force

ATHENS, May 24 (NYT).—Nearly two years after the fall of the last dictatorship in Greece, organized labor has elected its own leadership and is starting to emerge as an independent economic and political force.

The top union leadership holds generally moderate views, but leftists ran well in the recent elections and are pressing hard for more militant stands.

The labor scene reflects one of the most basic problems confronting Greece today: How to balance the desire for domestic tranquility against rising demands for social and economic reform. On May Day, for instance, the government banned a mass march with the explanation that it would hurt business and tourism.

Unions have never been very strong in Greece, partly because they lacked a mass industrial base, and only about 20 per cent of the work force is organized. Moreover, the government controls union financing and has always used this power to undercut the labor movement.

After a civilian government took power here in July of 1974, it appointed an interim set of union officials. When elections were finally held for the 35-member national board of the unions last month, a centrist coalition won 18 seats, two short of a majority but enough to return the appointed leaders to office.

After the vote, Premier Constantine Karamanlis told the board members that their first duty was to consolidate democratic rule and avoid demagoguery. This is in line with his frequent observation that democracy requires a "cool political climate."

Leftist critics charge that Mr. Karamanlis is merely trying to protect his own power and that of the Greek establishment.

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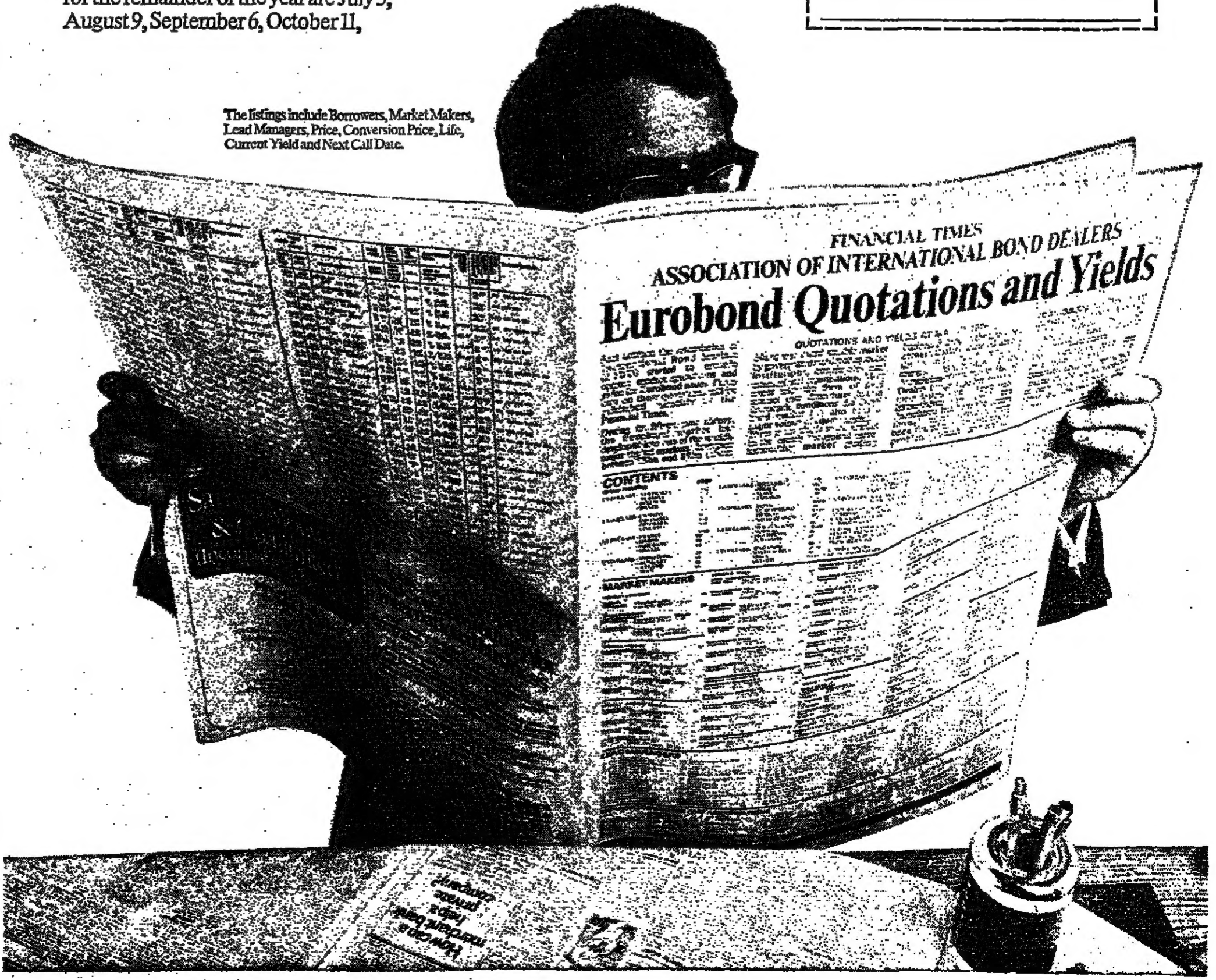
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Terror in Zamboanga

The tragedy at Zamboanga airport, which left 13 dead and more than a score of injured, typifies, in several ways, the kind of war, and the kind of policy of which it is an extension, that afflicts so much of the world today. Like Lebanon, and like Ethiopia, where a force of peasants is taking up the task of subduing Eritrea, the young men who attempted to hijack the Philippine Air Lines jetliner were engaged in a civil conflict. They were Moslem separatists, fighting against the government in Manila.

Moreover, again like Lebanon and Ethiopia, these struggles are taking place in lands that were once colonies—Lebanon had been under French mandate, Ethiopia and Eritrea in Italian hands, the Philippines a commonwealth of the United States. To some extent, unity had been artificially imposed by this subordinate status; with freedom came centrifugal forces—ethnic, linguistic and religious.

In all three of the countries mentioned—and they are typical of many more—these forces have received active encouragement from outside, and the central governments have also been helped from abroad. The Moslems of the Philippines have been urged on by distant Libya; the Lebanese rebels have had assorted aid from assorted countries; the Eritreans are receiving assistance from a number of activist Arab states. And both the Philippines and Ethiopia have U.S.

arms, while Syria seeks to prop up a real government in Lebanon.

Yet it would be too simplistic to blame outsiders for the troubles in these countries—just as it begs the question to blame the present British government for the present troubles in Northern Ireland. It is, essentially, the rising tribalism of a world grown too large, too compact, that is the root cause—the search for closer identity than a nation offers, the grasping for pride in a race, a language, a faith, that manifests itself in death and destruction.

Yet, while the fragmentation increases, so does the common reliance of peoples everywhere upon one another. For no country with an interest in world trade and communications can fail to be aware that the Moslems who seized the jet between Davao and Zamboanga believed—whether correctly or not—that they could find refuge in Libya. They were inspired by a previous effort, in which the hijackers did succeed in reaching Libya, whether for sanctuary or jail is unclear. So there is need for an international rule that would bar all sanctuary for terrorists who affect international trade, communication or diplomacy, a rule that would be plainly stated—and enforceable by international sanctions. That might provide a beginning for a global consciousness of global responsibility, and reduce divisiveness to an appreciation of that diversity which can give color and sustenance to life—without the taking of life.

Democratic Alternative

Political parties have habitually in the past put together their platforms in the week leading up to the national convention, hearing witnesses and haggling over language, while half-distracted by the fight for the presidential nomination.

Of late, the parties have tried to make this process more rational by starting it earlier. This year the Democratic National Committee has for several weeks been holding regional hearings to receive platform testimony. The objective is to have a draft of the party program written and sent to delegates for their consideration before the convention opens on July 12 in Madison Square Garden.

At the final hearings in Washington last week, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., the House majority leader, presented to the platform committee a comprehensive legislative program on behalf of his fellow Democrats in the House of Representatives. With a little editing, it could readily serve as the Democrats' platform on domestic issues.

It is highly unlikely that either the party platform committee or a new president would accept the House leadership proposals in their entirety but, representing as they do the consensus of what Democratic members of each House legislative committee think can feasibly be enacted in their respective jurisdictions, these recommendations provide a realistic and informed basis for action.

The House Democrats assign highest importance to policies of economic stimulus, including a million public-service jobs and a possible further income tax cut to achieve

a reduction of unemployment to 3 per cent by 1981. Among their other major proposals are tax reform, a welfare system with uniform national standards, a comprehensive national health insurance plan, renewed emphasis on housing construction and rehabilitation of existing houses, energy conservation, more financial aid for higher education, and a balanced transportation system with a larger share for railroads and urban mass transit.

Three appendices attached to the basic 124-page document set forth an indictment of the "incompetent, corrupt and wasteful" record of the Nixon and Ford administrations and provide a detailed review of the vetoes and impoundments of the last eight years. There have been no fewer than 86 vetoes of Democratic measures. That review of the antagonism between Republican presidents and the Democratic Congress sustains the intellectual motif of this document: The country is weary of conflict and stalemate. Repeatedly, the authors use the phrase "in the spirit of consensus, not veto confrontation."

Regardless of the identity of the Democratic presidential nominee, he is likely to agree with the objectives and many of the specific proposals of his party in the House of Representatives. Congress is a far distance from accepting the strict party discipline and accountability of British parliamentary government, but the members of the majority party in the House have made clear the Democratic alternative in this election year.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Unhealthy Charade

The self-righteous farce which Arab governments and their Third World allies are imposing upon international specialized agencies reached a new pinnacle of hypocrisy at the annual assembly of the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Three public health experts from Romania, Indonesia and Senegal returned from their separate inspection tours of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and reported that medical conditions were not all bad. Stung by such an affront to the anti-Israel ideology which seems to have become the only acceptable reality at some of these UN gatherings, a large majority, led by India, promptly rejected their report. Not ashamed

of pedantry when it suits their political purpose, the leaders of the majority called the report unacceptable because the three experts had not been officially received in Israel as a group.

The saddest feature of this charade played out in the specialized agencies is the perversion of years of devoted effort by genuinely nonpolitical technicians to build a cooperative framework for the alleviation of human suffering. Nations of the WHO majority are not only undermining the organization's potential for improving medical care on the West Bank and, for that matter, India and elsewhere; they are also making themselves and the WHO look silly.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

East European Imbalance

Last week's party congress in East Germany was a sharp reminder of one of the anomalies of the European situation. Everyone knows that East Germany, with all its unattractive features, is considerably richer and better run than the Soviet Union, yet its leaders feel obliged to make exaggerated obeisance to the Soviet Union not only as friend, ally and protector but even as model of how to build Communism. "The party of Lenin provides us with a great example,"

said Mr. Honecker, the party leader. The results of the Soviet party congress, he went on, were "a sure and reliable signpost to the Communist future of our people."

Every citizen of East Germany, and indeed everyone else, knows that this is nonsense. If one thing would ruin East Germany it would be to follow the example of the Soviet Union, while the Soviet Union could do worse than take a few ideas from East Germany. Moreover, the same applies to most of the rest of Eastern Europe. . . .

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 25, 1901

BRUSSELS—Sarah Bernhardt gave her opinion on the American woman while she was between acts of "L'Aiglon" at the Theatre de la Monnaie here last night. The great tragedienne believes in the American method of female education. She finds the American woman far superior to European woman, better educated, freer and with the laws all in her favor. "Whereas the European woman wants to get married as soon as possible, the American woman marries very late, and she is right."

Fifty Years Ago

May 25, 1926

NEW YORK—The five-month General Motors car is now on the road and a new record for sales has been made by the corporation. This milestone sale was on May 3, and on that date the corporation completed the sale of 1,002,285 cars and trucks for a 12-month period. This established a new sales record for the organization. While it took the company nine years to dispose of its first million cars, it took only 12 months to sell the last million.



Giscard's Trip: A Limited Success

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—President Giscard d'Estaing's trip to the United States last week can be called a qualified success. There were no triumphal parades, but neither was there the chill that Giscard received in Moscow last fall. Brezhnev sneezed and France caught the cold.

The French put more into the U.S. trip than any other Giscard d'Estaing has made—four preparation of the speech before Congress to the great tent ringed with Versailles tapestries that was erected at the French Embassy for the dinner for President Ford. It escaped the notice of some commentators, but Giscard d'Estaing was bearing the message that, although France still had its Gaullist legacy, Americans should not forget when France stood.

From the polls they commissioned, the French had learned that Americans regard France as vaguely hostile. The Giscard d'Estaing message was that France still stood with the United States on the basic issues. A few of his lines could have been stolen from political writer Jean-François Revel's new book "La Tentation Totalitaire." Both men are concerned with the dwindling number of democracies in the world—23 according to Revel's last count.

Same Cause

"Our cause is the same," Giscard d'Estaing told Ford in his arrival statement, "independence for nations and freedom for men. France is as fervent in the struggle to preserve freedom as she was in your fight two centuries ago."

French foreign policy in recent times has been no easy thing to explain to Americans. In those times when most nations were on one side or the other, France seemed to be on neither—or both. Now, as the two sides blur, with détente easing East-West relations and making Communism in Western Europe credible, French foreign policy is often seen as nonexistent.

Giscard d'Estaing's effort was to explain to the U.S. public what U.S. officials have come to accept: That French "independence" under Giscard d'Estaing does not mean hostility. In his speech before Congress, Giscard d'Estaing defined French independence in the context of the Atlantic alliance and the European community, and he asked for an end to U.S. "misgivings and apprehension."

In a briefing later for visiting correspondents, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed that Washington still supported European unity, even though it might create temporary inconveniences for the United States.

Old Habits

But old habits die hard. Giscard d'Estaing was roundly condemned in several U.S. editorials for the French stance vis-à-vis NATO even though that stance is now generally accepted in the West as at least as bothersome for the Soviet Union as for the alliance.

Former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, no dove, said on his last official trip to Paris that there was "no need for France to be involved in the integrated command structure in order to participate fully in cooperation within the alliance."

Moreover, given the delicate political balance within France today, it would not be a terribly brilliant move for Giscard d'Estaing to take France back into NATO's command. If the United States is concerned about Communism in Western Europe, it could hardly support a policy

that would give the French left needed political capital.

Every country has its foreign-policy imperatives—especially as elections approach. The United States sees them in the strengths of the Reagan super and in Jimmy Carter's need to say that he would not have participated in the Helsinki security conference last year.

France has them as well. No French political party—not even a movement within a party—calls for a return of France to the NATO command. It would be a suicidal move for the government, especially at a time when the major groups within the majority, and most notably the Gaullists, are trying to bury differences so that the majority appears at least as cohesive as the left as the 1977 and 1978 elections approach.

Another issue that was criticized during Giscard d'Estaing's visit—sale of nuclear technology to developing nations—has more reality. Yet even it seems like a red herring. For the real problem of nuclear technology in the coming years is not whether Brazil and Pakistan will be able to build bombs, with little likelihood that they ever be used, but the mountains of nuclear waste being accumulated by 40 nations which will have more than 600 nuclear reactors in operation by the end of the century.

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, masses of nondegradable atomic waste are now accumulating at such a rate that by the year 2000, 1 billion cubic feet will exist—enough to cover a U.S. four-lane coast-to-coast highway one foot deep. Such things are conveniently forgotten in discussions of the morality of sales to Brazil and Iran.

Too Regal

One can regret that Giscard d'Estaing tried to make his U.S. trip a little too regal. . . . French was stunned by the informality of the White House dinner with Earl (Pat) Hines at the piano and pretty WAGs to seat the guests, who included the likes of Clint Eastwood, Jane Allen, Ray Bolger and Mickey Mantle. Shiping New York City was a mistake. Say what you will about that city, it's there that road shows are turned into hits. Giscard d'Estaing was being too prudent in ignoring it.

But the balance is positive. Both French and U.S. officials tried to put this visit in perspective. It is not right that there be too many misgivings and too much apprehension among nations sharing similar heritage and values. If Revel is right and democracies are down to a mere 23, then some of the misunderstandings should be cleared up while there is still time left.

Letters

Israeli Settlements

A geographical map, accompanying a news analysis article by The New York Times Jerusalem correspondent Terence Smith, (NYT, May 18), made it possible to visualize Israel's future borders by linking the dots of the country's settlements along the Jordan River and on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Smith indicated that "these are the facts and that all the rest is only talk." Mr. Smith is probably right. Soon after the 1967 war when Israel was ready and willing to relinquish all captured territories for peace, it had soon become obvious that if the Arabs continued to stall, there would be a danger of the temporarily occupied areas becoming "administered territories" and finally areas incorporated into the Jewish state.

Well, the Arabs did stall. What was to be expected has become a fact: The situation has jelled and what the Arabs could have had in return for their readiness to conclude peace is no longer available. Too bad. A typical case of too little and too late.

BERTHOLD WYLER.

French TV on U.S.

It is rather ironic that at the same time it proudly witnessed the bilingual efforts of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to "explain" France to Americans, French TV should back gloriously in its own stereotyped vision of the United States: the "American Program" staged by Channel 2 news (May 18) was a perfect example of satisfied ignorance at its worst.

Some of the items included: The "probable" next U.S. president is a terrific baby-kisser in cahoots . . . with the Rev. "Moon" in order to save the United States.

Lebanon is a "vital" issue in the presidential campaign and the U.S. electorate is "frustrated" by the State Department's inability (or was it the CIA?) to enforce a Pax Americana. Finally, Americans were totally

horrified at the idea that Giscard enjoyed a nonpasteurized Erie cheese at a White House dinner! After that any U.S. embassy would need much more than a supersonic plane and natural elegance to rid the French of their quaint notions about "les grands enfants d'Amériques!"

J.J. FERRIER.

'Allo' You-All

President Giscard d'Estaing visited New Orleans and the French-speaking minority in Louisiana. Fine!

Millions of French citizens whose mother-tongue is not French but Breton, Occitan, Basque, Catalan, Corsican, Flemish or German and who resent being deprived of their cultural heritage, would have immensely appreciated it if the United States taught him that one can behave ethnically toward one linguistic minority without jeopardizing the unity of the country.

It would have reminded him also that, in the words of the late President Kennedy: "The Rights of Man come not from the generosity of the State but from the hand of God."

M. TESSIER.

Marcos in Kenya

A report (NYT, May 6) claims that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos' recent visit to Kenya prompted President Kenyatta to cancel his appearance before the United Nations as a manifestation of displeasure over the alleged failure of the Philippine government to arrange President Marcos's visit through the Kenyan government, rather than through United.

I wish to point out that the report is wholly erroneous. President Marcos went to Kenya not to head the Philippine delegation to United, but as spokesman of the Group of 77, with a mandate to transmit to the conference the Manila Declaration and Program of Action, as adopted at the Third Minis-

John Dornberg From Munich:

There are no candidates to nominate . . . But, for better or worse, it is political convention time in West Germany.

MUNICH—Any resemblance to those forthcoming, free-wheeling, colorful spectacles in the United States is strictly coincidental. Politics being regarded as a very serious undertaking in West Germany, and the Germans being rather serious anyway, there are, of course, no marching bands, no displays of bare-legged pulchritude, no shouting of last hurrahs, and no throwing of confetti.

Nor are there any candidates to nominate, those having been selected months ago. But, for better or worse, it is political convention time in West Germany. The opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), opened their three-day congress in Hannover yesterday. The Free Democrats (FDP), West Germany's liberals, will convene in Freiburg on Sunday. The Social Democrats (SPD) are due to meet in Dortmund in three weeks.

To be sure, a little emerging at the party faithful with stirring oratory is also part of the ritual here.

But the ostensible aim of all three congresses is to formulate and ratify the platforms, approve the slogans and determine the strategy with which the parties hope to woo voters between now and the general election in October.

One might add to the agenda a rather grimacing endeavor by all three parties to project an image of intraparty unity. It is on this point that dispassionate observers of the West German political scene have good reason to be increasingly baffled.

After months of discussion and speculation about the prospects of a post-October continuation of the left-liberal coalition between SPD and FDP, those two disparate parties, each supposedly appealing to and depending on different interest groups and blocs of voters, now harmonize almost as serenely as if they were one.

On the other hand, the CDU and its semi-autonomous Bavarian wing, Franz-Josef Strauss's CSU, allegedly one party with one platform, one leadership and one constitution, have been squabbling and behaving more and more as if they were two.

'Better'

The CDU's national chairman and candidate for the chancellorship, Helmut Kohl, and its secretary-general, Kurt Biedenkopf, both moderates, seem determined to offer the voters at least the semblance of a constructive platform. Though it is hard to discern where it offers real alternatives, it does at least promise to do what the SPD-FDP coalition has done, and offers to do, "but better."

Strauss, on the other hand, backed by an ultra-conservative faction in the CDU outside Bavaria, advocates total confrontation.

Up until a few weeks ago, however, it was an open question whether the decision-makers would be as easy one to reach. As the fall which has seen the West German political scene with but two interruptions since 1949—first in partnership with the CDU/CSU, and for the past year with the SPD—the FDP has always faced "somewhat of an identity problem."

Its reputation for a long time was that of a not-to-be-trusted mediator between the two big blocs and since 1974, as announced in an appendix to the SPD's program, to survive, some party leaders have argued, the FDP must carry out an image of its own, partly by remaining "open to both sides" and not declaring for a coalition with either of the two big parties before the election.

Lopsided

The draft of the FDP platform suggests it is still the underdog. But in view of the decision, sticking with the SPD, the image-saving must, of necessity, be rather lopsided and somewhat schizophrenic underskating.

Or, as the conservative Frankfurter Allgemeine put it the other day: FDP strategy seems to be "battling in unison with the SPD, but to march alone."

If recent opinion surveys are any indication, that curious formula would give the coalition a 50-per-cent edge in the autumn. But autumn is still a long time off.

What is certain is that in West Germany this week they're off and running.

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R.C. Paris No 73 53112, 21 Rue de Harcourt, 75001 Paris Cedex 01.
Tél.: 213-20-99. Telex: 330300 Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter D. Thayer.
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Contribution Periodique No 34-211

هكذا من الأهل

Is a Surprise

Pope Installs 20 Cardinals, Adding Hanoi Prelate to List

From Wire Dispatches
VATICAN CITY, May 24.—Pope Paul VI today installed 20 new cardinals, adding the archbishop of Hanoi to their number at the moment in a surprise move. Pontiff was originally scheduled to install 19 cardinals, but officials explained that the late Rev. Joseph Marie Trinh Khue, 76, Archbishop of Hanoi, was one of the two whom the Pope intended to appoint secretly under the "in pectore" (in his heart) system.

Travel Problems

It was understood Hanoi feared the archbishop would not have been granted a leave Vietnam if his appointment had been disclosed.

The "in pectore" system is used by popes to honor men for whom public announcement of their promotion as bishops could be embarrassing because of the

Political Reforms
Test Today
Portes Vote

PRAGUE, May 24 (Reuters).—Form plans of King Juan Carlos I to test tomorrow when parliament meets in plenary to debate a law allowing political freedom on meetings and demonstrations.

Under a new ruling, the 565 Cortes will have no more house to debate the bill, sources said they believe government's project would prove without much

new law would allow police to be held without permit if the organizers of the local civil governor 72 in advance. Street demonstrations would need authorization from the civil governor and residents' notice.

Observers said the law would be a gauge of resistance to other more drastic parts of the government reform package.

While the government to militarized the state railway, which was put under military command Jan. 19 a wave of labor unrest.

political situation in their dioceses.

The name of the remaining "in pectore" cardinal remains unknown.

Others installed were William Cardinal Baum, Archbishop of Washington; Octavio Cardinal Berrueta, Archbishop of Santo Domingo; Juan Carlos Cardinal Aramburu, Archbishop of Buenos Aires; Hyacinthe Cardinal Thian-dou, Archbishop of Dakar; Emmanuel Cardinal N'Subuga, Archbishop of Kampala; Lawrence Cardinal Picachy, Archbishop of Calcutta; Jaime Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila; Aloisio Cardinal Lorscheider, Archbishop of Fortaleza, Brazil; Reginald Cardinal Delargey, Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand; and László Lékai, Archbishop of Esztergom, Hungary.

Others were Victor Cardinal Razafimahatratra, Archbishop of Tananarive, Madagascar; Basil Cardinal Hume, Archbishop of Westminster; Dominik Cardinal Ekanndem, bishop of Ikot Ekpene, Nigeria; Joseph Cardinal Schoeffer of West Germany; Eduardo Cardinal Pironio of Argentina; Boleslaw Cardinal Filipiak of Poland; Corrado Cardinal Baffie, prefect for the cause of saints; Joseph Cardinal Senechal, nuncio to Portugal; and Opilio Cardinal Rossi, nuncio to Austria.

Front Row

Cardinal Trinh Nhu Khue stood in the front row when the cardinals came from the secret consistory to the Vatican audience hall for the public part of the ceremony.

Unlike the others, he was not wearing a red cardinal's cassock, presumably because, since his arrival in Rome yesterday, he had not had time to obtain one.

Cardinal Trinh Nhu Khue was ordained in 1930 and consecrated bishop in 1950.

The enlarged College of Cardinals will comprise 70 Europeans, 36 of them Italian, 38 from the Americas, 12 Africans, 12 Asians and 5 from Australia, New Zealand and Samoa.

Addressing the new cardinals during the secret consistory ceremony, the Pope criticized both traditionalists on the right and liberals on the left who challenged his authority in the church.

He referred specifically to the traditionalist movement led by a French archbishop, the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre. "They refuse the authority of today in the name of that of yesterday," the Pope said.

Turning to liberals, he said: "We must say that we do not admit the attitude of those who believe themselves authorized to create their own liturgy."



CARDINAL FOR HANOI—Joseph Marie Trinh Nhu Khue, Archbishop of Hanoi, is made a cardinal by Pope Paul VI.

Rhodesia Reports
New Rail Attack

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 24 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have blown up a train on the white-ruled Rhodesia's line to South Africa, the security forces' headquarters announced today.

A communiqué said a diesel locomotive was damaged by explosives planted on the track in southwest Rhodesia near the border with Botswana, through which the line runs. It was not disclosed if the train was carrying passengers or freight, but the communiqué said the train crew was unhurt.

The rail line is one of landlocked Rhodesia's two outlets to South African ports. At Easter, guerrillas blew up a section of the Rutenga-Belbridge railroad, Rhodesia's only direct rail link with South Africa. It was out of operation for 24 hours. Three heavy diesel locomotives were damaged.

Police said yesterday that all road and rail links between Rhodesia and South Africa are now vulnerable to guerrilla attack.

Dutch Bury Jew
Executed in Iraq

AMSTERDAM, May 24 (Reuters).—Leon Aronson, a 40-year-old Dutch-born Jew executed by Iraqi authorities as an Israeli spy, has been buried here. Public Prosecutor Hans Renesse said today.

He said that the body of Mr. Aronson, a nurse who was arrested in Iraqi Kurdistan and convicted of espionage, was flown here from Baghdad on Thursday. The burial was on Friday.

He said a family-requested autopsy showed that Mr. Aronson had died by hanging between four and seven months ago. The date of the execution has never been officially disclosed.

Spy Figure Back Home

TOKYO, May 24 (Reuters).—Alexander Machekhin, 38, a Soviet journalist held in police custody for 10 days on suspicion of spying on the U.S. Navy, returned to Moscow yesterday after his release on Saturday, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said today.

Obituaries

Yevgeny Rukhin, 32; Painter In Soviet 'Modern' Movement

MOSCOW, May 24 (NYT).—Yevgeny Rukhin, 32, an abstract painter who was one of the driving forces in the Soviet "unofficial art" movement, died early today in a fire that swept his Leningrad studio.

According to his wife, Galina, who was reached by telephone at their home, Mr. Rukhin was with several friends in the studio, on the second floor of an old carriage house, when the blaze broke out. Two others escaped but the artist and the wife of a friend were killed.

Mr. Rukhin's death in the fire, which was of unknown origin, shocked the nonconformist art community. Mrs. Rukhin said a church funeral later this week was planned.

Mr. Rukhin had been a familiar sight at unofficial exhibitions, which he sought assiduously to promote for others as well as for himself. He was one of five persons arrested in September, 1973, when Soviet authorities used bulldozers and vigilante squads to break up an open-air exhibit in Moscow. The suppression prompted an outcry abroad that imparted new impetus to the unofficial "modern" movement.

Mr. Rukhin was one of the most original and innovative of the Soviet nonconformist artists. From time to time he included in his works furniture fragments, padlocks, zippers, models of icons, Russian wooden dolls and most recently pop-tops from Western beer cans.

His works were never given official recognition at home, since they did not reflect "socialist realism." But they were popular among the foreign diplomatic community and were gaining appeal among Soviet intellectuals.

Last August and September, some of his paintings that had reached the West were exhibited in Raleigh, N.C., and Washington. Mr. Rukhin expected a showing in New York early in 1977. Other exhibits have been held in Venezuela and Colombia.

Bohumil Vales

PRAGUE, May 24 (AP).—Bohumil Vales, first secretary of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, has died, it was announced in Prague.

Mr. Vales, born in 1894 in Tabor, South Bohemia, studied theology in Vienna and Halle. He became curate of the Eliment Church in Prague in 1918, the year the Lutheran and Reformed

(Calvinist) Churches merged in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Vales became first secretary of the newly established church structure, a post he still held at his death.

Gordon Browning

HUNTINGDON, Tenn., May 24 (AP).—Gordon Browning, 86, a former governor of Tennessee and six-term congressman, died yesterday in Carroll County Hospital. His physician said Mr. Browning had suffered from Parkinson's disease for nearly 20 years.

Mr. Browning, a Democrat, was elected to Congress in 1922 and served in Washington until 1934. In 1938, he was elected to a two-year term as governor.

Mr. Browning was a lieutenant colonel and military governor of Belgium during World War II. In 1948, Mr. Browning was re-elected governor for four years.

Roy Cummings

CANNES, May 24 (AP).—Roy Cummings, a British journalist who had lived for a long time in the United States and was president of the Foreign Press Association in Hollywood, died here yesterday after a heart attack.

Ethel Vigoureux

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP).—Ethel Keith Albee Vigoureux, 84, art patron and society hostess, died Saturday in New York Hospital. Her death was attributed to a fall suffered last December.

Mrs. Vigoureux was an aunt of Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Edward Albee, whom she raised.

Pierre Aboulker

PARIS, May 24 (UPI).—Prof. Pierre Aboulker, 70, leading French surgeon, died from a heart attack here today.

Professor of surgery at Paris University, Dr. Aboulker performed an operation on the late President Charles de Gaulle for prostate trouble in 1964.

DEATH NOTICE

SILBERBERG, Dorothy Linder, on May 20 1976 after a brief illness. Wife of Daniel H. Silberberg, mother of the late Peter, David, daughter of Mrs. William Linder, sister of Harold F. Linder, and grandmother of four. Contributions in memoriam may be made to Day Care Council or Grand Street Settlement. Memorial service to be held at the Silberberg residence, 5 East 81st Street, New York City, on May 28th at 5:30 p.m.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1976

Page 9

an Rates reased by itish Banks

to Follow Lead Bank of England

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—British commercial banks announced increases ranging from 1 to 1.5 percentage in their base lending rates.

Westminster Bank took the lead among the great commercial banks, its base rate to 11 per cent on 9.5 per cent.

Other three major banks, the Lloyds and Midland, their base rates one percentage to 10.5 per cent.

Base rate increases were expected following the Bank of England's announcement of an increase in its base rate to 11.5 per cent.

The bank's action was designed to bolster the shaky

view of the Bank of England's action, the commercial banks had little choice but to increase their base rates.

The base rate is the base from which all other lending charges are calculated. The bank's most ardent corporate customers usually borrow at one percentage over the base rate.

As increasing their base rate, the banks also raised the rates they pay on deposits.

Barclays, Lloyds and Midland increased to 6.5 per cent a percentage the rate they pay on deposits subject to seven days' notice.

The Westminster bank's increase on such deposits to 6 per cent from 5.5 per cent.

The Foreign Exchange Commission's rate rose to \$1.7815, the record low set last week.

The pound's weakness against the dollar has narrowed to 28.5 per cent from 29.7 levels from the record set Friday.

Money Supply Rises

Another development, the Bank of England released today showing that Britain's money supply has begun to rise rapidly due to a combination of large-scale government borrowing and a revival of private loan demand.

Statistics showed that the money in circulation and deposits rose 2 per cent in the week ended April 21 with a 0.8-percentage increase over the previous four-week period.

Over the statistical period the narrow version of money supply was increasing at an annual rate of 27 per cent seasonally adjusted basis, 34.9 per cent on an annual basis.

On the narrow version of the indicator, the Bank of England is known to the broad version of the supply to be more important as an indicator, since it is volatile.

The broad version, which includes time deposits, rose 1.25 per cent seasonally adjusted in the week ended April period.

It was rising at only 0.2 per cent annual rate over the statistical quarter on a seasonally adjusted basis.

Price Goal in Slowed by Inflation's Fall

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—The sharp fall of sterling can come further delay in Britain's inflation rate to single figures by the Shirley Williams, prices minister, protection second today.

Questions in the House of Commons, Mrs. Williams said the government expects a slippage of about two percentage points earlier in achieving its target for getting price rises under 10 per cent on a year basis.

The government last summer announced its program to pay rises to 5.5 a week, inflation would fall to 10 by the end of this summer.

Single figures by the end of the year.

Williams said changes in the price code will lead to encouraging investment and creating employment.

There could not be tight of incomes without price

ever, she said that the movement would accept where relaxation in price is directly related to demand, there was a need for restraints.

Government had to walk a tight line between maximum restriction on unnecessary increases and measures to encourage investment and new jobs.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am Assured of 1976 Profit

Despite its \$61.7-million net loss in the first four months this year, Pan American World Airways apparently is assured of reporting a profit for all of 1976, which would be its first full year in the black in eight years.

The catch is that the big gains are the result of bookkeeping adjustments related to its current offer to exchange two new issues of convertible subordinated debentures for two outstanding debenture issues. The exchange, as expected, is substantially reducing Pan Am's outstanding debt burden, with all of that reduction to be reported as extraordinary earnings.

Whether Pan Am also can achieve its objective of reporting a profit from its normal operations remains a question. Under the offer, Pan Am is exchanging \$525 principal amount of a new 9 7/8-per-cent convertible subordinated debenture, due 1996, for each \$1,000 principal amount of its old 11 1/2-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures, due 1986. Also, it is exchanging \$550 principal amount of new 11-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures, due 1989, for each \$1,000 of its old 11 1/2-per-cent convertible subordinated debentures, due 1989. Besides paying higher interest rates, the new issues are both convertible into common stock at a price sharply below the conversion rates for the old issues.

Lloyds Calif. Buys Failed Bank

Lloyds Bank California, a unit of the U.K. clearing bank, has taken over the failed First State Bank of Northern California and has reopened the four offices as branches of Lloyds.

All \$44.2 million of First State's deposits were assumed by Lloyds, the ninth largest bank in California with deposits of \$1.1 billion. In return for assuming the deposit liabilities, Lloyds received more than \$52 million in assets, meaning it paid a purchase premium exceeding \$2 million.

ERAP-SNPA Merger Terms

The French government, through Entreprise de Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP), will own 70 per cent of the new oil group to emerge from the absorption of ERAP by Société Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine (SNPA). The boards of ERAP and SNPA announced during the weekend approval of the merger terms, subject to approval by regulatory bodies and shareholders.

The merger involves the transfer of all of ERAP's exploration and refining assets to SNPA in exchange for 5,225 million new SNPA shares to be issued for the purpose. The new company, SNPA, will be capitalized at 756 million francs (about \$180 million). The ERAP group previously held some 50 per cent of SNPA.

Low-Growth Policy Now Questioned

Export Sales Bring Boom to Japanese

TOKYO, May 24.—Official statements made following the oil crisis and the quadrupling of crude-oil prices to the effect that the years of strong economic growth in Japan were permanently finished now appear to have been premature.

Spurred by booming exports, the "Japanese Miracle" of the 1950s and 1960s is taking off again, as industrial production figures for the first three months of the year demonstrated.

In the past two years it had become fashionable to talk of low-growth targets for the Japanese economy, with attention turning to public welfare projects and away from heavy industrial development.

Yet Japan's index of industrial production is soaring: The government announced Saturday that the index in March was up by 15.9 per cent over March, 1975.

In February the index had risen by 12.3 per cent over the year-earlier month, and in January by 8.5 per cent. The increase in the first quarter over the final quarter of last year was 5.8 per cent. If the gain in the quarter is sustained, the increase would be 23.2 per cent.

And although the growth in industrial production this year is being compared with a period when the Japanese recession was at or near its worst, the government report Saturday noted that output in March stood at 89.3 per cent of its level for November, 1973, the month in which Japanese production reached its historic peak.

Export sales account for much of the boom. Exports in March rose by 19.4 per cent from March, 1975, and the average for the first four months of this year, on a free-on-board basis, shows an increase of 9 per cent.

The export drive appears likely to persist. The volume of export letters of credit opened in Japan—a figure usually taken as a portent of export levels—rose 27.9 per cent from a year earlier in March. In April, it was up 22.6 per cent from a year earlier.

The rise in actual exports would have been higher in the first quarter but for the country's traditional trade slowdown in January.

That first month brought the only balance-of-payments deficit so far this year in Japan, and the \$1.05-billion shortfall has already been canceled out by surpluses of \$600 million in both February and March.

Official's Belief

The government's chief economic policy maker, Deputy Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, is clinging to his belief that Japan, bereft of natural resources, cannot afford to maintain the pace of energy and raw-material purchases that must accompany a boom.

Mr. Fukuda asserts that Japan's three-year and three-stage plan for vanquishing the 1973 oil-price shock is on schedule. "No more inflation, no more stagnation, no more balance-of-payments disequilibrium," he proclaims.

But despite the nation's success at selling and cost-cutting its way out of the oil crisis, he insists that only a few persist in the idea of high growth rates.

Just what constitutes high

growth is vague, but it certainly is not 5-to-6-percentage growth the government is projecting for the year ending next March 31.

It is generally accepted that 10-percentage growth is high, and there are reports that government agencies are already revising their projections, having in mind something more like 7 to 8 per cent—a material move toward the 10-percentage level.

Deficit of Non-Oil Producers In Third World Seen Lower

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—The overseas deficit of the non-oil-producing developing countries will be less than was expected earlier this year and substantially less than last year's record shortfall, according to

There is questioning, however, about the government's role in the gathering recovery. Some economists assert that fiscal spending plans are not as stimulative as they should be.

For the 12 months ending next March 31, the government's formation of fixed capital could rise in real terms by 6.2 per cent, against the 20 per cent of past recovery times.

Experts Warn Poor States About Claims

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 24 (NYT).—Some of the world's most distinguished international economists seem to be sending the less-developed countries a hard-earned message that if they really want concrete economic gains to emerge from the current rhetoric on economic change, they will have to come up with ideas that the rich countries can support in their own self-interest.

At a conference held last week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, many of these 50 economists, largely from the industrialized nations, also seemed to be saying that the new economic order was not so much a program for economic reform as a set of political grievances and aspirations that had to be dealt with in political terms. And politics is the art of the possible and of compromise.

As Prof. Richard Cooper of Yale put it: "If we want to move toward a good outcome we should concentrate on cooperative approaches and find areas of mutual gains."

A number of ideas, emphasizing such a mutuality of interest between rich and poor nations, did emerge from the conference discussions:

- Commodity-price stabilization was accepted, even by some of the more conservative economists present, as in the interest of producers and consumers alike.
- The developing countries were urged to drop their efforts to gain preferential and nonreciprocal exemptions to international trade regulations and to focus instead on codifying ambiguous trading rules that might well be turned against them.
- Joint management of global resources—specifically a tax on deep-sea fishing, oil drilling and seabed mining—was proposed as a new and relatively painless way of transferring wealth to the poorest nations.

economists at Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

The improvement is due largely to increased demand for the less-developed nations' exports to industrialized countries as the latter recover from the recession.

The poorer nations have also taken a number of measures to reduce their own imports, the bank analysis shows.

At the same time, the combination of "current account" position of all developed countries may worsen by as much as \$12 billion—from a \$6-billion surplus in 1975 to a \$6-billion deficit in 1976, according to Morgan.

The bank projects a deficit on current account (including trade in goods and services and private transfer payments) of \$29 billion for the developing countries, \$7.5 billion less than the 1975 deficit.

This improvement will not be fully reflected in the poorer countries' borrowing requirements, however, because repayments of foreign debt will rise this year by as much as \$2 billion to an estimated \$12.5 billion.

The gross financing requirement of these countries is projected at \$41 billion to \$42 billion.

Saudi-Owned Bank Gets Aid From U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (Reuters).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which insures deposits in U.S. banks, said it agreed to extend for five years its \$35.5-million loan to the Saudi-owned Bank of the Commonwealth in Detroit.

The extension is part of a financing plan agreed to by the FDIC, involving the sale of \$10 million of common stock underwritten by Ghailth Pharoan, the Saudi who bought control of the bank in 1975, and major Middle East banks.

The FDIC said the plan will give the bank new equity to make it profitable.

Russia Raises Oil Shipments To the West

While Holding Down Exports to East Bloc

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, taking advantage of high world prices for petroleum, shipped a record volume of crude oil to the West last year while holding down the growth of both domestic consumption and exports to its East European allies.

Although about three-fourths of Soviet exports continued to go to Communist countries, the rate of increase of shipments to non-Communist markets rose five times as much as exports to Moscow's allies.

The flow of crude oil to the West went up 46 per cent, to 480 million barrels a day, while exports to Communist nations rose 8 per cent, to 1.6 billion barrels daily. The East Europeans receive a preferential price for Soviet oil, below the world price.

The high rate of overall exports was made possible both by a continuing rise in Soviet oil production—a 7-percentage increase in 1975 to a daily average of 8.7 billion barrels—and by a reduced growth in the domestic use of petroleum products. Domestic consumption in 1975 rose 5 per cent, compared with an annual rate of 7 to 8 per cent in previous years.

These findings emerged from an analysis of preliminary Soviet foreign trade statistics released in Moscow earlier this month.

The oil-export trends coincide with a new Soviet energy policy that calls for greater use of coal and other low-grade fuels in power stations and the conservation of oil and gas resources for use in the manufacture of petrochemicals and for export.

Oil and gas are important earners of foreign exchange, used for imports of advanced technology and grain.

Virtually the entire increment in Soviet oil production is coming from west Siberian fields, which last year accounted for 30 per cent of national output. The Siberian share is scheduled to increase to half of total production by 1980.

According to the Soviet trade figures, total exports of crude oil and refined petroleum products rose to 2.6 billion barrels a day in 1975, from 2.3 billion in 1974. Crude oil, which traditionally makes up about 70 per cent of the total, has been moving mainly to Communist countries while refined products, such as fuel oil, have been exported largely to non-Communist markets.

Last year, however, there was an unusually rapid surge in crude oil exports, which rose by 240 million barrels a day from the 1974 level of 1.6 billion barrels.

Out of the total increase, 140 million barrels a day were added to exports going to the West—a 40-percentage increase over the 1974 level of 340 million barrels a day, to 480 million last year.

The preliminary Soviet report did not identify the destination of the increased flow of crude oil to the West. The principal Western customers in previous years have been Finland, Italy, West Germany, France and Sweden.

Faustel Accepts Bid

NORTH CHICAGO, Ill., May 24 (AP-DJ).—Faustel directors have unanimously decided that the tender offer of H.K. Porter Co. to purchase Faustel common at \$23.50 a share "represents a fair and reasonable price" for the company's stock and the directors have indicated their intentions of tendering their own shares to Porter.

Prime Rate Rise Seen This Week

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP-DJ).—A boost to 7 from 6 3/4 per cent in the banking industry's prime, or minimum, interest rate on corporate loans could come this week.

Although loan demand has been slack, analysts say, a steep rise in open-market interest rates has pushed up sharply the cost to banks of obtaining lendable funds.

In the past four weeks or so, the rate on federal funds, or uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, has jumped to about 5 1/2 from 4 3/4 per cent. And some analysts say the Federal Reserve may move to push that key rate even higher.

According to early estimates, Citibank's formula, which pegs the prime rate to movements in open-market rates, will give the bank the option to announce a 7-percentage base lending fee Friday. Other banks may not wait that long, according to some analysts. "Profit margins (at banks) have been so squeezed by the rate rise, that they'll probably want to move quickly," one analyst says.

The squeeze has been evident in the rates on banks' negotiable certificates of deposit. Three-month CDs were being quoted early today at about 6.05 per cent bid by some dealers in the secondary, or resale, market, up from only 5 1/2 per cent two weeks ago.

More importantly, a number of dealers say the rates would have to rise further before they would be willing to buy any significant amount of the CDs. Despite the

Fed Also Said Ready to Act

rate increase over the past two weeks, New York banks have had more certificates turned in for redemption than they have been able to sell in the period.

Behind the rise in interest rates has been a progressively tighter money policy. The Fed has turned stingy in supplying reserves to the banking network in an effort to slow the rapid growth of the nation's money supply.

Some analysts think the Fed has to undertake more tightening efforts to harness the growth. If the budge in money supply has been caused by fundamental economic forces, Henry Kaufman, economist for Salomon Brothers, says, "slowing the growth of money will not be easy." He adds that "it will require a money-rate structure high enough to induce deposit holders into placing their funds in other financial assets and to create a sufficient degree of uncertainty which will temper business expectations." He guesses this might take a fed-

eral funds rate of 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

Lawrence Kudlow, an economist for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, believes "it would be unreasonable to expect a 5 3/4 per cent federal funds rate in a week or so." He adds that there is a 50-percentage chance of a 6-percentage rate in early June. That would be grim news for all short-term borrowers because the rate on funds serves as a kind of base from which most other interest rates are scaled upward.

If the rate on federal funds does increase it could prompt a boost from 5 1/2 per cent in the Fed's discount rate, the rate it charges on loans to member commercial banks. The Fed generally prefers to see the discount rate exceed the funds rate.

8 1/2 Rate Seen by Year-End

LONDON, May 24 (AP-DJ).—Donald Platten, chairman of Chemical New York Corp. and its principal subsidiary, Chemical Bank, said at a news conference here today that he expected the prime lending rate of major U.S. banks to rise to 8 per cent by the end of the year, "give or take a quarter point."

Wall St. Prices Drop Sharply On Fears of Fed Credit Move

NEW YORK, May 24 (NYT).—Forecasts of higher U.S. interest rates and tighter monetary conditions drove New York Stock Exchange prices sharply lower today, but volume was only moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial average suffered its worst loss in more than a year.

Money market analysts said the possibility of further credit-tightening moves by the Federal Reserve Board could lift the banking industry's prime interest rate to 7 per cent from 6 3/4 per cent as early as this week.

The Federal Reserve's Open Market Committee voted to tighten monetary policy slightly at its April 29 meeting, according to a report of the meeting issued today.

The committee members agreed to allow the federal funds rate to vary within a range of 4.5 to 5.25 per cent during the April-May period. This compared with a target range of 4.25 to 5.25 per cent set at the March meeting.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 19.23 points to 971.53. The last time it closed lower was on April 12, 1976, when it finished the day at 971.27.

Declining issues outpaced gainers by about 1,290 to about 380, and volume totaled 16.56 million shares, compared with 18.73 million Friday.

At the NYSE close, Celanese was off 1 3/8 to 51 1/4. A report from the House Subcommittee on Investigations said that Celanese averaged \$2.2 million in questionable payments over the past five years.

Alcan Aluminum lost 1 3/4 to 26 1/4. It said it intends to make a public offering of 5 million common shares next week.

As in the United States, most of the overseas spending is in the area of science-based industries, such as chemicals, machinery, transport, instruments and photographic equipment.

Also down a point or more were Exxon, off 15/8 to 99 1/8, IBM 3 1/4 to 250 1/4, Du Pont 2 5/8 to 152, Digital Equipment 3 7/8 to 159 7/8, U.S. Steel 3 3/8 to 79 3/4, RCA 1 1/8 to 25 3/8, General Telephone 1 1/8 to 24, and Eastman Kodak 2 1/8 to 93 3/4.

Procter & Gamble surrendered 1 3/4 to 86, while American Telephone traded at 53 1/4, ex-dividend, compared with 55 Friday.

Youngstown Steel Door picked up 5/8 to 10 3/4, although the exchange halted trading in the issue on the announcement that Thrall Car Manufacturing plans to buy 625,000 shares of Youngstown at \$14 a share.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange fell sharply in moderate trading. The Amex index dropped 1.35 to 103.41.

Grain futures prices advanced strongly on the Chicago Board of Trade, with limit moves posted in soybeans and in oats.

The allowable gain for soybeans in one day is 20 cents a bushel and in oats, 6 cents. These limit moves were reached after the session had been some two hours old and prices generally held at those levels until the final bell.

Soybean oil, the weakest member of the complex in recent weeks, advanced the allowable limit of 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, but gave up 20 points at the close under liquidation.

Market Closed

Stock exchanges and banks in Canada were closed Monday for Victoria Day.

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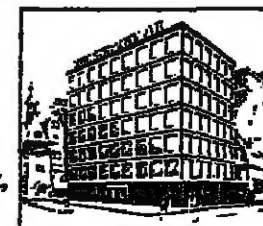
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 24[illegible]

Thyssen's position well maintained

Against the background of the severe decline in economic activity the Thyssen Group maintained its position well in 1974/75. Sales to customers reached the DM 21.4 billion mark. On aggregate satisfactory results were achieved, with positive contributions being made by all the major sectors — steel and special steel, processing, and trading.

After adding DM 136 million to the free reserves the net profit per balance sheet amounts to approximately DM 151 million. At the Annual General Meeting of the August Thyssen-Hütte AG on April 30, 1976 it was resolved to apply the profit to the payment of a dividend of DM 7 per share of DM 50 nominal value as in the previous year.

In order to further strengthen the corporation's equity capital base the Annual General Meeting voted in favour of new authorized capital amounting to DM 300 million.

After a difficult start to the new fiscal year 1975/76, incoming orders, production and turnover have once again taken a pronounced upward turn.

Full particulars on 1974/75 are contained in the Group Annual Report of the August Thyssen-Hütte AG which, like the brochure "Thyssen 1974/75", is available on request. The complete Annual Financial Statements of the Company will be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) in mid-May, 1976.

**Consolidated Balance Sheet as of
September 30, 1975 (Summary)**

Sept. 30, 1975
in million DM

ASSETS	
Invested capital	
Gross fixed assets	15,186.9
Depreciation	10,572.7
Net fixed assets	4,614.2
Financial assets	970.1
	<u>5,584.3</u>
Current assets	7,397.0
	<u>12,981.3</u>
Total	

LIABILITIES	
Share capital and reserves	3,051.1
Other reserves	3,605.8
Financial liabilities	2,949.5
Other liabilities	3,374.9
(including dividend)	
Total	12,981.3

In future all companies of the Thyssen Group will employ the Thyssen "arch" as their uniform trade mark.



● It symbolizes the wide range of our industrial activities

● It exemplifies the unity and bonds existing among all the companies of the Group

● It represents the bridge between the Thyssen enterprises, their customers, and the public

NEW YORK, May 24—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	May	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Amer. lb.	95	62 1/2
Cocoa, 4 Santos lb.	145	70
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-68 2 1/2 yd. 36		
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	312	290
Iron 1st. Fdy. Palla. ton	212 92	212 92
Lead, spot lb.	30	30
Copper elec. lb.	37 1/2	37 1/2
Tin (Strait) lb.	2 3/4	2 3/4
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	36 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold N.Y. oz.	125 25	125 25

Commodity	May	Year ago
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index base 100	280 6	280 6
4 Percent	78 2	78 2

COMMODITY Indices	
Moody's index base 100	
Dec. 31, 1931.....	320 6
* Nominal	726 2

European Gold Markets			
May 24, 1976			
	Open	Close	N.C.
London	125.60	125.20	-0.60
Zurich	126.05	124.95	-1.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	126.22	125.50	-0.79

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

Valentin White Field S.A.		
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc		
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320123 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago	
U.S. dollars per ounce			
May 24, 1976			
Open	Close	N.C.	
London	125.40	125.30	-0.10
Zurich	125.40	125.30	-0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	125.20	125.30	-0.10

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

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Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

Commodity	May	Year ago
European Gold Markets		
May 24, 1976		
Open	Close	N.C.
London	125.40	125.30
Zurich	125.40	125.30
Paris (12.5 kilo)	125.20	125.30

Fidelity Dollar Savings Trust is managed by Fidelity Management Limited, which is part of the Fidelity Management Group, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. with over five years of experience under management and over 300,000 shareholders.

Commodity	May	Year ago	
U.S. dollars per ounce			
May 24, 1976			
Open	Close	N.C.	
London	125.40	125.30	-0.10
Zurich	125.40	125.30	-0.10
Paris (12.5 kilo)	125.20	125.30	-0.10

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Commodity	May	Year ago
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121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

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May 24, 1976			
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(Prices in \$/oz.)		
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135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	May	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa, Amer. lb.	95	62 1/2
Cocoa, 4 Santos lb.	145	70
TEXTILES		
Printed 64-68 2 1/2 yd. 36		
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	312	290
Iron 1st. Fdy. Palla. ton	212 92	212 92
Lead, spot lb.	30	30
Copper elec. lb.	37 1/2	37 1/2
Tin (Strait) lb.	2 3/4	2 3/4
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	36 1/2
Silver N.Y. oz.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold N.Y. oz.	125 25	125 25

Commodity	May	Year ago
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index base 100	280 6	280 6
4 Percent	78 2	78 2

					Jul	3.48 1/2	3.83	2
					Sep	3.53 1/2	3.70 1/2	2
					Dec	3.65 1/2	3.81 1/2	3
					Mar	3.76 1/2	3.92	2
							</	

72.90	70.50	72.165	71.20	May	2.77%	2.82% 2
72.20	71.40	72.305	71.90	May		
Dred, 5,300.						
S (50,000 lbs)						
5.32	5.21	5.28	5.15	Jul	5.50	5.67% 4
6.24	6.13	6.16	5.92	Aug	5.71	
6.49	6.82	6.82	A6.60	Sep	5.56	5.72% 5
5.08	7.50	6.02	7.86	Nov	5.59	5.76% 5
				Jan	5.64	3.81 5
				Mar	5.74	5.86% 5
				May	5.78	5.50 5
S (50,000 Troy oz)						
SOYBEAN OIL (50.00						

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)			
66.79	65.95	66.25	66.36
66.70	66.05	66.30	66.14
64.89	64.35	64.51	64.55

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)	
May	
Jun	441.00 453.00
Aug	445.00 461.00
Oct	449.00 466.50
Dec	435.50 472.00
Feb	461.30 478.00
Apr	467.50 483.50

Jan	489.00	487.50	487.50
Aug	482.00	494.00	487.50
Oct	485.50	501.50	487.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE			
Jan	43.70	44.15	44.15
Aug	45.82	46.00	46.00
Oct	45.30	45.75	45.75
Dec	45.75	45.90	45.90

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

S TRUST S. Market	Sales: June 1979; July Oct 138; Dec 53; Feb 30; 7; July 1.
	Open interest: June 33 Aug 254; Oct 1270; Dec April 151; June 33; July 12

Liquidity	European M	
pers in the world.	(Yesterday's closing	
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igations for as	Amsterdam	Gold M
ual charges		Gd Un

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
Tel. 320 123 - Telex 27479		

Unilever	125.40	Vickers
Van Ommen	231.50	War L
VerWach	156.50	West L
*Ex Div.		West L
		West L
		West L
		Woolw
		ZCI

Cock Quarres	878	
Electrobel	5,900	Bastogi
GB-Inno-BM	1,670	Erba
Hoboken	4,675	Erc M
Pérolina	5,020	Fial
Ph Gevaert	1,180	Finside
Soc. Générale	2,300	Genera
Solvay	2,590	IFI
Un. Minière	1,244	

Commodity	May	Year ago
Gold Options		
(Prices in \$/oz.)		
125	4.25	7.50
130	4.30	6.00
135	4.35	5.00

Commodity	May	Year ago
Valuers White Weld S.A.		
121 Geneva 1, Switzerland		
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Lufthansa	93	CPF
Mannesmann	363.70	CGE
Metallgesellschaft	250	CCF
Neckermann	100.20	Perode
RWE new	150.50	Imetal
Schering	328	L'Oréal
Siemens	263.20	Mach
Thyssen	123.30	Michel
Veba	113.70	Mobil-H

Volkswagen	141.50	
London		
Anglo-Am	2.85	
Anglo-Am cp	223.00	
Barclay Bk	2.63	
Beecham Gr	3.80	
BICC	1.18	

هكذا من الأدب

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Norway (air) .	N.Kr. 287.00	161.00
Peru (air) .	S/ 525.00	76.00
Saudi Arabia (air) .	\$ 114.00	60.00
Singapore (air) .	\$ 134.50	75.00
Sri Lanka (air) .	\$ 114.00	65.00
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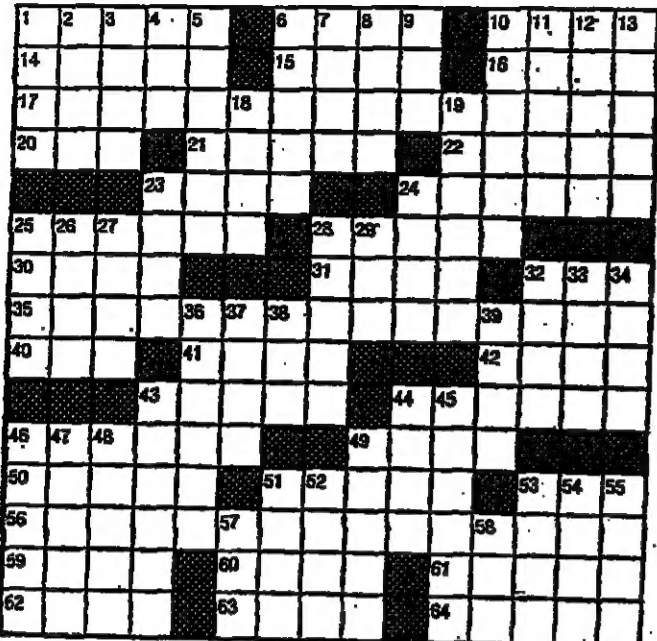
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CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Proof mark
 - 6 Watt or Burns
 - 10 Culmination
 - 14 Egg-shaped
 - 15 Composition
 - 16 God with a hammer
 - 17 Espionage, usually
 - 20 Have obligations
 - 21 Deceive
 - 22 Reef
 - 23 Swine
 - 24 Haunt
 - 25 Chaucer's inn
 - 28 Accept as valid
 - 30 Organ read stop
 - 31 Boxer Billy
 - 32 Poetic
 - 35 How gumshoes work
 - 40 Relatives of
 - 41 Requisite
 - 42 Philanderer
 - 43 Examines
 - 44 Maintains
 - 46 Short cannon
 - 49 Blackthorn fruit
- DOWN**
- 50 Preliminary
 - 51 Marner
 - 53 Mauna
 - 56 007
 - 59 Copy, for short
 - 60 Drug plant
 - 61 Chopin specialty
 - 62 Horned vipers
 - 63 Miss Kelson
 - 64 Certain
 - 1 Actor James
 - 2 Declare openly
 - 3 Opposite of a
 - 4 Summer on the
 - 5 Holy or Red
 - 6 Work on dirty
 - 7 Native Egyptian
 - 8 Writing on urns
 - 9 Father's
 - 10 Authentic
 - 11 Admonish
 - 12 Synthesizers
 - 13 Ocean birds
 - 14 Hateful person
 - 15 White elephant, e.g.
 - 23 Buddy or Max
 - 24 Prefix for bus or present
 - 25 — a coin
 - 26 Touch
 - 27 Arthurian knight
 - 28 Vinegar, etc.
 - 29 Marriage portion
 - 30 Son of Isaac
 - 31 Miss Sommer
 - 32 Bar offerings
 - 33 Box
 - 34 Bartlett
 - 35 Bill
 - 36 Impulse
 - 37 Concerns of
 - 38 Sprinters
 - 39 Author Pafon
 - 40 Author Leo
 - 41 — solemn
 - 42 "Awake and Sing" author
 - 43 Sum up
 - 44 Icy fall
 - 45 Bargain or
 - 46 Closeout
 - 47 Stravinsky
 - 48 Clear's
 - 49 companion
 - 50 French wave
 - 51 Orange and lime
 - 52 Kind of dance
 - 53 Air-conditioning



WEATHER

ALGATE	C F	Clear	MADEIRA	C F	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18 64	Clear	MILAN	22 75	Clear
ANKARA	21 70	Cloudy	MONTREAL	22 75	Clear
ATHENS	22 72	Clear	MOSCOW	22 75	Clear
BEIRUT	27 81	Clear	MUNICH	14 57	Clear
BELGRADE	16 61	Cloudy	NEW YORK	17 68	Clear
BELIN	17 69	Cloudy	NICE	17 68	Clear
BRUSSELS	19 66	Clear	OSLO	23 72	Clear
BUCHAREST	18 61	Cloudy	PARIS	22 75	Clear
BUDAPEST	18 61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	16 66	Clear
CASABLANCA	21 70	Clear	ROME	22 75	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18 64	Clear	SOFIA	13 54	Shower
COSTA DEL SOL	24 75	Clear	STOCKHOLM	20 68	Clear
DUBLIN	22 72	Clear	TEHRAN	14 57	Clear
EDINBURGH	13 53	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26 77	Clear
FLORENCE	24 75	Clear	TUNIS	24 75	Clear
FRANKFURT	15 69	Cloudy	VIENNA	14 57	Clear
GENEVA	18 64	Clear	WARSAW	16 66	Overcast
HELSINKI	24 75	Clear	WASHINGTON	20 68	Clear
ISTANBUL	21 70	Clear	WATKINSON	16 66	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21 70	Clear	WATKINSON	16 66	Clear
LONDON	22 72	Clear			
LOS ANGELES	22 72	Clear			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.38	(d) KPS Income Fund	\$7.10
(d) Am. Express Inv. Fd.	\$2.27	(d) Kleinwort Benson Inv. Fd.	\$20.01
(d) Austral. Selct. Fd.	\$2.27	(d) Leverage Cap. Bond	\$20.18

NAME JULIUS BAEK & Co. Ltd.

(d) Beagford	\$176.40	(d) Lloyds International Mkt. S.A.	\$176.40
(d) Bondar	\$176.40	(d) Lloyds Multi-way Fd.	\$176.40
(d) Bondar	\$176.40	(d) Lloyds Multi-way Fd.	\$176.40
(d) Bondar	\$176.40	(d) Lloyds Multi-way Fd.	\$176.40
(d) Bondar	\$176.40	(d) Lloyds Multi-way Fd.	\$176.40

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.

(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44	(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44
(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44	(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44
(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44	(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44
(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44	(d) Capital Intl.	\$14.44

CREDIT BONDS

(d) Chase	\$176.40	(d) Chase	\$176.40
(d) Chase	\$176.40	(d) Chase	\$176.40
(d) Chase	\$176.40	(d) Chase	\$176.40
(d) Chase	\$176.40	(d) Chase	\$176.40

DEUT. INVESTMENT FRANKFURT

(d) Constra	\$176.40	(d) Constra	\$176.40
(d) Constra	\$176.40	(d) Constra	\$176.40
(d) Constra	\$176.40	(d) Constra	\$176.40
(d) Constra	\$176.40	(d) Constra	\$176.40

FIDELITY

(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40	(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40	(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40	(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40
(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40	(w) Fidelity Amer. Bond	\$17.40

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED

(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25	(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25
(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25	(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25
(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25	(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25
(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25	(w) Berry Int'l Fund	\$12.25

JARDINE FLEMING

(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75	(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75	(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75	(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75	(w) Jardine Japan Fund	\$45.75

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD

ID ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

ROFFY

YONFLE



BOOKS

THE CANFIELD DECISION

By Spiro T. Agnew. Playboy Press. 344 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Martin Levine

THIS dust jacket labels this "A Novel," but what it is, in fact, is a curiosity. Spiro T. Agnew may have been the second vice-president of the United States to resign—John C. Calhoun left the administration of Andrew Jackson over basic policy differences—but he has to be the first to reappear before the public as a writer of fiction.

Fiction, moreover, about a vice-president of the United States. Porter Newton, Canfield—whose decision we are concerned with, the decision to seek the presidency—is finishing out his first elected term in 1982. He has a high forehead and large blue eyes. "Some did not consider him too bright." Let us take him for a mere stand-in for Spiro Agnew, however, we are told of his "compact, trim appearance." He is also a wealthy Philadelphia Main Line, and on distant terms with his wife. (The real Spiro Agnew, in contrast, has dedicated his book "To Judy.")

Newt, as he permits his closest friends to call him, has split with the president by advocating giving intermediate-range ballistic missiles to Israel. Since this is a popular position, all might be well. But Canfield has a high-level adviser, lately come from Saddam's harem (Zack Miller, who has fallen for a curvaceous Iranian secret agent. Indeed, the vice-president himself is moving the seeds of potential ruin with the equally desirable Health, Education and Welfare Secretary, Meredith Lord. And quite apart from the schemes of the Persian Protective League, Canfield and his aides will have to cope with Yordian Klevy, kingpin of a militant Zionist group run from above a Williamsbury delicatessen.

Actually, plotting is the strong suit of "The Canfield Decision." There's an awkward point, about two-thirds of the way through, when the author begins to detach himself from his protagonist, but anyone who has slogged that far is likely to be caught up in the double crosses, crises and surprises that follow. Nor is the writing as bad as one might have feared. Agnew has embodied the allegory for which he became known, and his verbal screenings ("erubescens," "epidictic") and gaucheries ("the retreat into the insulation of noninvolvement") don't exceed those of any random best seller.

No, what mars "The Canfield Decision" are the author's attitudes. The book is anti-press, anti-Semitic, anti-woman and anti-black. In the first chapter alone, a steward guesses that he'll "never learn to move fast enough to run home to those newscasters," a serviceman muses about the unfounded accusations of "advocacy journalism," crowd estimates are said to vary according to "the

Scientists Find 3600 BC Cal Of Bronze

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania has announced the discovery of a Bronze Age "cal" which could be the densest of sophisticated in man's history.

The discovery "told the assumptions that been held about the of our modern culture Rainey, director of the Vanuatu University Museum.

The site at Ban-northeast Thailand shows evidence of use alloys as early as 3600 may go back another 2,000 years before the phenologists told a reference.

The Tigris-Euphrates Valley in the Near East accepted as modern cultures, dates 3000 BC.

BRIDGE

By Alan J.

Like their male counterparts, the American women players do not seem to be quite as effective in the World Team Olympiad format of short matches as they are in long head-to-head contests. The Americans have defeated both Italy and Britain in Venice trophy matches, but trailed both in the Olympiad, largely because they do not seem able to score heavily against weaker teams. However, on the diagramed deal, a Canadian pair fell into a trap devised for them by Marilyn Johnson of Houston, one of the greatest American women players.

After a normal bidding sequence, as shown, West would have guaranteed the defeat of the contract if she had led a low heart or one of the unbid suits. The unbid major suit, spades, would have been a highly effective choice.

The bidding sequence produced by North-South in principle promises at least four clubs. If South held a first distribution she would, presumably, have taken other action unless her suit was clubs—opening one diamond, or raising one heart or redoubing one spade.

West's decision to lead a low club was therefore dubious, but it was not necessarily fatal. Miss Johnson captured the ten with the queen and considered her prospects. There were now eight spade tricks, with a fair chance that the red suits would provide a ninth. A direct attempt to develop another club trick was almost

NORTH
♠ A 10 6
♥ K Q 8 3
♦ Q 9 8 7
♣ 4 2

WEST
♠ 10 9 3
♥ Q 8 5 4
♦ J 4
♣ A K 5

SOUTH
♠ 8 7
♥ A 7 2
♦ A K
♣ Q J 7 6 5

East and West were
nearly. The bidding
East: 1 ♠, 2 ♠, 3 ♠,
Pass. 1 NT, Pass.
Pass. 3 NT, Pass.
West led the club.

"If it's that lady with the fluffy cat,
NEITHER ONE OF US IS HERE!"

White Sox Lengthen Victory Skein to 7



second baseman Cookie Rojas seems to fly after out Twins' Danny Thompson and relaying to first base-play attempt. The throw, however, was late.

Major League Leaders

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Based on 99 at-bats	Based on 99 at-bats
1. Ted Williams, Boston, .344	1. Pete Rose, Cincinnati, .344
2. Carl Yastrzemski, Boston, .325	2. Steve Garvey, Los Angeles, .325
3. Jim Rice, Boston, .325	3. Tom Seaver, New York, .325
4. Reggie Miller, Cleveland, .325	4. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
5. Joe Judge, New York, .325	5. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
6. Fred Lewis, Cleveland, .325	6. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
7. Fred Lewis, Cleveland, .325	7. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
8. Fred Lewis, Cleveland, .325	8. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
9. Fred Lewis, Cleveland, .325	9. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325
10. Fred Lewis, Cleveland, .325	10. Steve Carlton, Philadelphia, .325

League Standings

Division	Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Eastern	Boston	21	12	.636	0
	New York	18	15	.545	3
	Philadelphia	17	16	.515	4
	Pittsburgh	16	17	.485	5
	Cleveland	15	18	.455	6
Western	Los Angeles	20	13	.606	0
	San Francisco	19	14	.577	1
	Oakland	18	15	.545	2
	Seattle	17	16	.515	3
	Minnesota	16	17	.485	4

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Art Buchwald

Uncle Phil Is Running

WASHINGTON—My Uncle Phil who lives in Brooklyn has decided to run for president on the Democratic ticket.

"If I had known what it takes this year to be a presidential candidate," he told me. "I would have thrown my hat in the ring months ago."

"What makes you think you would have a chance?"

"Well, for one thing, I've never been to Washington in my life, and that seems to be the main attraction for the voters who are looking for a presidential candidate."

"That's one of the main prerequisites," I admitted. "But what are your other qualifications?"

"I have a great smile," he said. "You can see all my teeth when I smile, can't you?"

"Yes," I said, "but smiling isn't everything. Where do you stand on the issues?"

"What issues?"

"The issues of government."

"I don't stand anywhere on the issues. Ask your Aunt Molly. I have no idea what the issues are. That's why I'd make the perfect candidate. People don't want their presidential candidates to be clear on the issues. It only confuses them."

"Uncle Phil," I said, "the presidency of the United States is one

of the most important jobs in the world. You have to have some ideas on the economy, foreign policy, defense spending, unemployment, and things like that."

"Why should I tip my hand now? The important thing is to say nothing about these questions until you win the nomination. After that I'll deal with the issues."

"That's ridiculous," I told him. "Even if you don't get specific, we have to know what you're going to promise the people."

"I'm not going to promise the people anything. They're sick and tired of being promised things that the government can't deliver. If anyone asks me what I'm going to do, I'll say, 'I don't know until I become president.' What the American people are looking for is honesty in their candidates."

"I can't argue with you on that point. But what about government? Are you for government or against it?"

"I'm against government interfering where it shouldn't interfere, but I'm not against government interfering if it has to. What I'm against are the bureaucrats in Washington who don't understand what the people in the country want."

"What about foreign affairs?"

"I'm against Henry Kissinger."

"But what are you for?"

"I'm for getting rid of Henry Kissinger."

"Everybody running for office seems to be against Henry Kissinger. Can't you be more specific?"

"Why should I be? Nobody else is."

"I guess you're right," I said. "What other qualifications do you have that make you think you're presidential material?"

"I believe in God."

"I forgot about that one," I said. "What else?"

"I think I'm the only one who can stop Jimmy Carter."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because I'm a Jew. The people are getting tired of seeing Carter on television all the time. They're looking for someone fresh that they haven't seen before. They're weary of all the old politicians. Carter's been around too long."

"Maybe you're right," I said. "I guess you have nothing to lose. How does Aunt Molly feel about your getting in the race?"

"She's all for it, providing they give us Secret Service men. You can't imagine how dangerous it's getting in our neighborhood these days. She says even if I lose she'll feel safe shopping in Brooklyn for the next month anyway."

The Biskoppinnan in the Karlskrona harbor.

Thor Widell.

Keeping a Few Fathoms Of Water Under the Keel

By Jan Sjöby

KARLSKRONA, Sweden (AP)—The spectacle to be seen here about once a week in the sailing season is impressively incredible: 10 fine little sailing craft, ranging in age from 146 to 94 years, dancing coquettishly in the outer harbor roads, scrubbed, painted and dressed in their whitest canvas getups.

Some of them carry their yards so rakishly angled that it is difficult to tell from a distance whether their rigs are lug or lateen. They are luggered, all right, but even so it provides a rare sight in these waters where the Bermuda has all but replaced the gaff and the traditional small-boat spritsail. Then again, one gets used to things outlandish in this port and naval base where a main street is named the Alameda and the air is heavy with odors of home-baked bread and tar-pentine and fragrances from spice islands beyond many seas.

The captains and crews aboard the vintage craft are no mere Sunday sailors but members of the Karlskrona Boat Squadron, CBE, a 108-year-old society of naval officers (and a few civilians, deemed worthy) dedicated to the proposition that seamanship and boatmanship can only be learned and kept alive with a few fathoms of water under the keel.

"I believe that our society is unique," said Navy Capt. Thor Widell, a torpedo specialist and commodore of the CBE fleet. "If any other yacht club or sailing society in the world races century-plus-old craft we could certainly like to know about it here in Karlskrona."

Eight of the white vessels in the flotilla are "boats," meaning ships' boats in naval parlance. Two are sloops, mini-ships in their own right, used as dispatch vessels in the days of the ships-of-the-line. Be that as it may, they are all "barks" to the CBE members. Bark is a local term for a small craft and it has been bothering etymologists for generations.

"There are several theories," said Capt. Widell, "one linking our barks with the barks, the three- or four-masted square-riggers with a fore-and-aft mizzen. That's too far-fetched; our barks have lug sails, rigged schooner fashion with a fore and a main. I'm inclined to subscribe to the theory that the term is borrowed from the French *barque*, meaning a small, generally lug or lateen-rigged craft. Our barks do resemble the *barques* in the Mediterranean and off Brittany."

The prima ballerina in the CBE fleet—all of which is owned and lovingly cared for by the Swedish Navy's Equipment Section and lent to the squadron—is *Falken* (the Falcon) built in 1830, originally signed as an officers' barge in the days of Ship-of-the-Line *Pörsingstjärnan*, in turn dating from 1784. It is the fastest and most responsive sailer, heavily courted by the CBE captains, who register months ahead for a chance to touch its tiller.

An organization like CBE seems appropriately at home in this city, chartered in 1680, Karlskrona was built and more or less fortuitously populated in then recently conquered Danish territory by King Carl XI, who needed a southern base for his rapidly expanding navy. The name means "Carl's Crown," writing it on the nose of any Christian or Frederick down in Copenhagen that the Baltic Sea was a Swedish inland lake. A navy town it was and a navy town it is. Though naval officers disrespectfully refer to it as "Pot Island" and naval ratings as "The Rain," it isn't bad as small Swedish towns go. There is a tavern in the town, within walking distance of the Admiralty Church.



The Great Square is, according to local folklore, the biggest in the world after Moscow's Red Square.

Despite the amenities, the Karlskrona-based officers of the navy of King Carl XV (1859-72) were somewhat less than happy. The king wasn't bad as kings go. But, lulled by half-century of peace, he let his fleet rot at its moorings down in Karlskrona.

A handful of dedicated officers, fearing that they would forget what they had learned at the naval academy and in their midshipman years in the mizzen shrouds, borrowed a few ships' boats in 1867, formed the Karlskrona Boat Squadron (initially five: one daler, national coin) and set out to practice squadron evolutions—column to double column to echelon (starboard and port) to line of action, all directed and commanded by yardarm signal from the flag. The flag, hark, incidentally, appears to have carried a camoufage and a drum as well. According to the CBE signal code—which made up four-fifths of the original bylaws of the society—one gun in fog meant "disperse" and a roll of the drum read "repair to vicinity of flag." Acknowledgment of yardarm signal was the elevation of "a hat or a kerchief" at the end of a barge pole. The short-handed captain was not (and isn't) allowed to let go of the tiller and the crewman generally had (and has) his hands full with tending the forestay.

Once in a while, races would be held in the outer roads or in the uneasy *Hand Bukt* outside the protective Karlskrona archipelago. As squadron evolutions and yardarm signals gradually gave way to centrally radio-directed, long-range tactics, the CBE turned to racing, exclusively. The weekly regattas culminate, at season's end, in a long-distance Grand Prix race.

"The barks perform remarkably," said Capt. Widell. "With a good wind from a right quarter, we hold our own against later-day racing machines such as Stars and 60s."

"I suppose that we may be called conservatives and traditionalists," said the captain, "and I suppose we are. We keep the old spelling 'Karlskrona' (though some revolutionaries prefer 'Karlskrona') and our initiation fee is still one daler national coin, since 1873 better known as one crown."

PEOPLE: A Proclamation From Gary Davis

Gary Davis, 55, marked his 25th year as World Citizen No. 1 Sunday by proclaiming his home in Hastings, France, sovereign world territory. "We now have extraterritorial status," he said. Davis renounced his U.S. citizenship on May 25, 1948, as a result of his experiences as a World War II B-17 bomber pilot. "What we (the world government) are now going to do," he said, "is to give everyone everywhere the chance to claim their own rights as human beings and fight the general revolt by national governments." In addition to issuing World Passports, Davis is now going to put out World Birth Certificates and "eventually World Money, the 'Mondo,' which will be equivalent to two Swiss francs."



Frank Sinatra

A \$1-million libel suit has been filed in New York against Sen. Walter Mondale by Genesis magazine. The suit cites phrases used to describe the publication at an April 14 news conference, when the Minnesota Democrat said he was "outraged" to find an "excerpt" from his book in the magazine, published "for sophisticated men." Mondale threatened to sue his publisher, the David McKay Co., for selling the reprint without his authorization. The chapter, from "The Accountability of Power," was on press censorship. Spokesmen for McKay and Mondale told The New York Times that lawyers for the two parties were in arbitration on points stemming from the reprint incident, including the question of "appropriate damages."

Rhode Island Gov. Philip Noel was in good condition Sunday after a helicopter crash. Noel, in spite of back injuries, pulled the pilot, Thomas Shortall, to safety. Neither of them is seriously injured. The plane crashed as Noel was on his way to a speaking appearance at the University of Rhode Island, plunging into dense woods near the edge of the campus in West Greenwich.

Frank Sinatra, 50, who says that most of his schooling was on the streets of New Jersey, got an honorary doctorate from the University of Nevada-Las Vegas last weekend. "I will never forget what you have done for me today," he declared. It's his first degree.

Svetlana Alluyeva Peters, the daughter of Stalin, is reported to be living under an assumed name in a house overlooking a country club in Oceanside, Calif., with her 5-year-old daughter, Olga. After defecting in 1987, she went to the United States where she married architect William Wesley Peters. They

were divorced three years later. Mrs. Peters bought a house in Princeton, N.J., but moved to California eight months ago.

The news release from CBS Records speaks for itself: "It is with great pride and pleasure that we announce recording sessions with Leopold Stokowski. The 94-year-old maestro is signing an exclusive contract with CBS to run for the next six years, for a series of several recordings."

Rep. Wayne Hays, 64, D-Ohio canceled a planned trip to England to pick up a copy of the Magna Carta as moves got under way for possible congressional investigation into accusations that he kept a mistress on public funds. The accusation was made by Elizabeth Ray.

Hays had planned to fly to London with a congressional delegation to take a copy of the Magna Carta back to the United States as part of Britain's contribution to the Bicentennial. Miss Ray has been an employee of the House Administration Committee, which Hays chairs, since November, 1975. Monday, the Washington Star reported that Miss Ray plans to publish a paperback book and has been photographed for a picture layout in Playboy. Miss Ray referred questions about a book to her lawyer. But the Star said it had learned that a prominent paperback house would publish the book and that, according to one source, the book was being ghosted by the same person who wrote "The Happy Hooker" as for Playboy. "The pictures have been taken," Miss Ray said, "but I don't know when or if they will run them."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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MESSAGES, MAY 25, 1976
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MESSAGES, MAY 26, 1976
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Long Beach 432.54.83 Madrid 87.12.40 Milan 308.49.58
Montreal 649.11.68 Munich 14.40.76 Naples 732.32.88
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